The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,908.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
——— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
——— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SIMLA, (2,440 tons, and 630 H.P.), Captain W. WOOLCOTT, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class	Rs. 600	Second Class	Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,,	,, 650	,,	,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
25th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain G. N. HECTOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
16th March 1871.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. ATALANTA will sail for LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL on or about the 7th April. This a fine Clyde-built Steamer, 2,200 Tons gross Register, with Engines 400 H.P. nominal. She has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers. Her Cabins are placed amidship and are well fitted and ventilated.

The charge for a passage to Liverpool is £50 for an adult, and half fare for Children under 10 and above 4 years of age, exclusive of Wines.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March 1871. Agents s. s. Atalanta.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, and ADEN; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines at Table.	£4	Without Food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to bre[illegible] it their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resu[illegible] at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their d[illegible]parture from Bombay [illegible] the Steamers of the Company a[illegible] entitled to a reduction [illegible] on the Return Fare.

Berths may be [illegible] in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

[illegible] SATURDAY, 1st of April.
[illegible] MONDAY, 1st of May.

[illegible]

[illegible] apply to [illegible] BROTHERS,
Agents [illegible] Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th March, and the APIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	......	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	......	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	......	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	......	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it [illegible] coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from [illegible] island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage [illegible] only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Stea[illegible] employed on this Line, which are built expressly for [illegible] service, with special regard to the accommoda[illegible] comfort of passengers, and have each an ex[illegible] Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller [illegible] has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers [illegible] between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway [illegible] Suez and Alexandria.

[illegible] RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS ......£13 | SECOND CLASS ......£9.

[illegible] at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE.

[illegible] FAMILIES, consisting of not less [illegible] together :—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 [illegible] per head.

[illegible] 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class [illegible]

[illegible] ALEXANDRIA, with all the [illegible] CLASS, £3; [illegible] 10 years at [illegible] 200 lbs.,

[illegible]

[illegible] Flag [illegible] received [illegible] Said, and [illegible] lines of [illegible] Steamers.

For further pa[illegible] passage apply to THE AGENCY OF T[illegible] STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

[illegible] ERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th [illegible] 1871.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, the interior of Russia, Constantinople, Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain GREKE, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars regarding the Passenger Service will be published hereafter.

Shippers to Russia are informed that, from the 27th February, a direct goods service by rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

Freight and all particulars apply to
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, WILLIAM STUART, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 24th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5 ditto ditto 10 lbs.
2 ditto Madapollams.
10 Cases Coloured Handkerchiefs.

On account of Narronjee Sewjee—
2 Cases Magenta Colour, 50 lbs. each.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, DUBASHES AND OTHERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., all the Masts, Spars, Sails, standing Wire Rigging, Running Gear, Blocks, old and new Warfs, &c., &c., belonging to H. M.'s Turret Ship Magdala, now lying in the Government Dock.

Hummum Street. MENESSE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Richly-carved Open-work Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Piano, Carriages, Horses, sets of Harness, &c., &c., at the bungalow situated at Upper Colaba, near the Observatory, being the Property of Dr. W. Niven, proceeding Home.

On TUESDAY, the 4th day of April 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instruction to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable and neat Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Pictures, Table Ornaments, and sundry miscellaneous articles.

AT 1 P.M.

Carriages, consisting of Mail Coach, 1 Brougham, 1 pair of Horses and sets of Harness, 1 Tent.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, English Rosewood Grand, Japan[illegible] Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, magnificent [illegible] Mahogany fu[illegible], large Pier Glass in gilt frame, a [illegible] 8 light lamp, valuable Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, bronze Garden Seats, Chairs, Marble Clocks, handsome a large collection of valuable [illegible] Flower Pot Stands, plants, collected from various [illegible] ferns and other English-built Open Carriage by Todd, [illegible] Books, a first-class Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by L[illegible] handsome Circular pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses [illegible] ditto Fast-trotting Bay and Grey Arab ditto, [illegible] some Bay Riding Horse and Chesnut Arab d[illegible] English plated mounted double Harness, &c. [illegible] Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 13th, and FRIDAY, [illegible] 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to [illegible] by Public [illegible]

[illegible]

Bombay, [illegible] March 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE [illegible] PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—TEN[illegible] SUPPLY OF COOLIES AND LASCARS.—T[illegible] SUPPLY of COOLIES and LASCARS, for [illegible] Presses at Colaba, will be received at the Regis[illegible] Office of the above Company, Apollo Street, No. 23, up to [illegible] MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo.

The Form of Agreement which will have to [illegible] signed by the Contractor can be seen at the Company's [illegible] from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

The Company does not bind itself to accept [illegible] lowest or any Tender.

Bombay, Apollo Street, No. 23, 28th March [illegible]

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHAREHOLDERS of the a[illegible] Company who have not yet PAID the FOURTEENTH CA[illegible] of Rs. 100, due on the 1st January 1871, are required, on or [illegible] the 14th day of April 1871, to pay such Call and all interest [illegible] thereon to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the [illegible] Company, Mandavie Bunder, No. 149, Doongree Colee Street, and [illegible] non-payment thereof, at the time and place [illegible] in respect of which such Call shall not [illegible] paid will be liable to be forfeited without further notice, [illegible] of Clauses 16, 17 and 18 of Table B. [illegible] Act XIX. [illegible] 1857 (incorporated with the Articles of Association of this Company).

By order of Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSO[illegible] JEE,
Secretary, Trea[illegible] urer and Agent.

Ma[illegible] Bunder, No. 149, Doongree Colee Street,
Bombay, 15th March 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamer[illegible] for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. [illegible] PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent. [illegible] to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at [illegible] ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT [illegible] & Co.,
Agents Dresden Insur[illegible] ance Company.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND C[illegible] COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

CLARET, by TH. BICHE LATOUR [illegible] of Bordeaux.

			Rs.	a.
MEDOC, excellent Cup Wine	per doz	qts	9	0
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	do	qts	10	0
Do	do	pts	6	0
PAUILLAC, superior quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do	do	qts	16	0
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	do	qts	18	0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	do	qts	18	0
ST JULIEN	do	qts	21	0
SAUTERNE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sole Importer in Bo[illegible], J. N[illegible] NEUBERG.

BASS' PALE [illegible], bottled by CAMERON

and SAUNDE[illegible] in cases of 4 doz qts	per doz	Rs. 5	12
[illegible] in cases of 8 doz pts	do	3	12
GUINNESS' [illegible] STOUT, bottled by FRIEN[illegible]			
cases of [illegible] do	do	5	12
Do [illegible] do in cases of 8 doz pints	do	3	12

J. NEUBERG.

COGNAC VIEUX, by TH. [illegible] LATOUR of Bordeaux, universally appro[illegible] Rs. 24 0 dozen

LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE, per dozen qu[illegible] Rs. 10 0
Ditto do pi[illegible] 9 0
J. NEUBERG.

Just received,

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW [illegible] CAVENDISH.

TRICHINOPOLY, Dawson's Muster [illegible]
Do Thompson's [illegible]
Do Noble's [illegible]
PONDICHERRY AND BURMA CHE[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'LAUGHING LENGTHENS LIFE," so all who have any desire for a long life are advised to attend

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 29TH MARCH.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL COMPANY,

(THE OLDEST DRAMATIC COMPANY IN BOMBAY.)

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

KHODABUX

ONCE AGAIN.

☞ Tickets may be obtained at the ORIENTAL EXCHANGE, Fort, and at the CHABOOK PRESS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of One Hundred Tons of CASTOR OIL will be received by the undersigned up to the 4th proximo. Delivery to commence in the month of June next, and to be continued as required by the Company's Storekeeper.

Each Tender must be sealed and properly endorsed.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th March 1871.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Society, and the PRESENTATION of PRIZES to the Children, will take place on FRIDAY, the 31st instant.

The Subscribers will meet at 4 o'clock P.M. to receive the Report, and for the despatch of any business which may be brought forward.

The Presentation of Prizes will take place at 5 o'clock, when friends of the children and all who take an interest in the Schools are invited to attend.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary,
28th March 1871. Bombay Education Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER JADOWJEE DHUNJEE and PREMJEE CANJEE, respectively of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have CONTRACTED and AGREED with THUCKER MOOLJEE DHURRUM EY, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, to SELL to him all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhundarwadda Street, near Coombharwadda, facing on the south side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the halalkhores' or sweepers' passage common to the said house and the adjoining house, on or towards the west side thereof by Bhundarwadda Street, on or towards the south side thereof by the said Coombharwadda Cross Street, and on or towards the north side thereof by the property formerly belonging to Mattadin Jamadar, and now belonging to Bhunsalee Dwarkadass and Davidass Lulloobhoy, and which said house and premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,396, and by the Collector of the Municipality of Bombay under No. 2, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards and 5-9ths, the said premises formerly belonged to Dadabhoy Manockjee Wacha, and now belong to and are in the occupation of the said Jadowjee Dhunjee and Premjee Canjee. All persons having any claims upon the aforesaid premises, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me at my Office, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default of which the purchase will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 27th March 1871.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 38, MEDOW STREET,
(OPPOSITE TO J. NEUBERG)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a SMALL BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, near the Police Chowkey. Rent Rs. 40 per month.—Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Frere Land and Pier Co., Ld.
1, Rampart Row, West, Bombay, 28th March 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted MR. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

APPLICANTS for SITUATIONS in the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, about to be established by His Highness the Gaekwar, are informed that Appointments will be made on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction only.

J. T. BARR, Resident.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The TIME for RECLAIMING PREMIA PAID since the suspension has been EXTENDED by the Court of Chancery to the 31st of July next.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 28th February 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to
F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undersigned has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 31st December 1870.

JOHN T. BELL,
CHARLES HUST, HENRY WENTZ,
CHARLES HERM. LUCIUS.

London, Manchester, and Bombay, 20th March 1871.

With reference to the above advertisement, I give NOTICE [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICES.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for New Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."

EDWARD JONES, Patentee.

Bombay, 9th March 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI- HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c. :—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piquè and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piquè and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 3 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from [illegible] 12 as. to 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Rs 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

[illegible] "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmeres," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Pique and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llama and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses Watch Guards, &c.
Fringes, [illegible] Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
[illegible]
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandeline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, Ylang Ylang, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer. Toilet Cream for Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, [illegible] and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
[illegible] Trimmings, &c.
[illegible], Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

[illegible] must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"[illegible] RIDGE HOUSE,"
[illegible] ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ....37, CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE.
BOMBAY...........RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO THE AGRA BANK.
CALCUTTA.........GOVERNMENT PLACE.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. TERMS TO THE TRADE—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond in London. Shillings. Per doz.		In India, including all charges. Rupees. Per doz.	
CHAMPAGNES—				
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54	0	35	0
Sillery, choice and dry	60	0	39	0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72	0	45	0
Ay, in half pints	15	0	12	0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.				
SPARKLING HOCKS—				
Hock, Best Sparkling	54	0	35	0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—				
Moselle, best Sparkling	54	0	35	0
SHERRIES—				
G A good Dinner Wine	24	0	19	0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34	0	24	0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44	0	29	9
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48	0	31	0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50	0	32	0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50	0	32	0
PORTS—				
G PORT A good quality, matured Wine	32	0	23	0
G PORT Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine	48	0	31	0
STILL MOSELLES—				
Scharzburg	26	0	20	0
Do. Extra quality	10	0	27	0
STEIN WEIN—				
In original flagons	32	0	23	0
STILL HOCKS—				
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18	0	16	0
Nierstein	28	0	21	0
Erbach	30	0	22	0
Scharlachberg	48	0	31	0
Rudesheimer	52	0	33	0
Johannisberg	60	0	37	0
CLARETS—				
Ordinaire	10	0	9	0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12	0	11	0
Gill's Medoc	16	0	13	0
St. Emilion	18	0	16	0
St. Julien	19	0	16	8
Chateau Citran	24	0	19	0
La Rose	30	0	22	0
Leoville	36	0	25	0
*Chateau Lafitte	70	0	42	0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

* GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—				
Beaune	18	0	16	0
Nuits	24	0	19	0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24	0	19	0
SAUTERNE—				
Haut Sauterne	20	0	17	0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36	0	25	0
BRANDIES—				
G Highly recommended	26	0	24	0
G Very old, choice	42	0	32	0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—				
Old Tom, 1st quality	10	6	15	0
Hollands	12	0	18	0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18	0	20	0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12	0	17	0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—				
Curaçoa, finest, stone bottles	56	0	40	0
Maraschino de Zara	54	0	39	0
Noyeau	54	0	39	0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16	0	12	0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18	0	16	0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED (*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the under- signed, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—

Magnums in 1 dozen cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts in 1 ,, ,, ,, 42 ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ,, 21 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!!
SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES. [illegible] of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,

COMPRISING VIEWS OF THE

CITY AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY,

BASSEIN, TANNAH, AMBERNATH, &c.

THE BHORE AND THUL GHATS.

THE ROCK CUT TEMPLES.

ELEPHANTA, KANHERE, KARLIE, ELLORA, AND AJUNTA.

PALITANA, BEEJAPOOR, AURUNGABAD.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S MAGNIFICENT PHOTOGRAPHS OF

Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, Futtehpore Likri, Mussoorie, Simla, Wanga Valley, Sutlej, &c., Lahore, Umritsur, Kangra Valley, Dalhousie, Chumba, Kashmir, Murree, Subathoo, Sanawur, Bulundshuhur, Kulu, Spiti, Buspa Valley, Gangootri, Umballa, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Secundra, Bhurtpore, Muttra, Bindrabund, Goverdhun, Deig, Gwalior, Jumnootri, Mussoorie, Hurdwar, Roorkee, Nynee Tal, Bheem Tal, Jubbulpore, Peshawur, Calcutta, Darjeeling, Ootacamund, and the Nielgherries, &c. &c.

ALSO A SERIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF

EASTERN COSTUMES, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA. THE SOVEREIGN BOOT (FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glace Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, W. London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY..........................ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA......................BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.
		CHAMPAGNES.		
35	0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32	0
43	0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39	0
49	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44	0
49	0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44	0
49	0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44	0
49	0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44	0
		The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.		
		SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46	0
		DOUBLE MAGNUMS, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts, packed 4 in each case at per case	64	0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

Credit Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.
		SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32	0
37	0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34	0
43	0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39	0
		SPARKLING HOCKS.		
36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32	0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40	0
		STILL HOCKS.		
20	0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18	0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20	0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21	0
23	0	Erbach ditto 1862	21	0
29	0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26	0
37	0	Johannisberger ditto 1862	34	0
		STILL MOSELLES.		
23	0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20	0
25	0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23	0
30	0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27	0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24	0
		CLARETS.		
12	0	Vin Ordinaire	10	0
15	0*	Payne's Medoc	13	0
15	0	Breakfast Claret	13	0
17	0	Saint Julien	15	0
20	0	Batailley	18	0
20	0	Beycheville	18	0
22	0	Chateau Larose	20	0
34	0	Chateau Leoville	28	0
34	0	Chateau Langoa	28	0
		BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.		
42	0	Red, very fruity	36	0
42	0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36	0
		SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.		
20	0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18	0
20	0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18	0
26	0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22	0
27	0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24	0
30	0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27	0
32	0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29	0
33	0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30	0
33	0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30	0
36	0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32	0
36	0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32	0
		PORT. The sole produce of the Upper Douro.		
18	0	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16	0
24	0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21	0
30	0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27	0
		BRANDIES.		
27	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24	0
32	0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29	0
40	0	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36	0
36	0	TENT WINE	32	0
18	0	CHABLIS a nice light Wine	16	0
20	0	SAUTERNES, No. 1	18	0
25	0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22	0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..................Quarts.
,, 5 ,, ...Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,, ...Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS,
Just landed in Prime Condition.

☞ As this is the LAST SHIPMENT of the SEASON, orders should be sent WITHOUT DELAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

HAVE just received an assortment of STA- TIONERY from DE LA RUE & Co.

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER OF SIZES.
ENVELOPES OF SIZES TO MATCH.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Visiting Cards (Ladies'), per packet	0	10	to	0	12
Ditto Gentlemen's do.	0	8		0	10
Drawing Pencils, per dozen	1	4		1	8
Playing Cards (Mogul's)	0	14		1	0
Black Inks (by different Makers)					
Copying Ink					
Photographic Albums, from	8	0		upwards.	
Artists' Water Colours, in boxes, from	4	0		8	0
Elastic Bands, in boxes	2	0		2	4
Memorandum Slates, from	0	10		1	4
Black and Red Sealing Wax	2	8		3	0
Bill Files and Blotting Pads, from	1	10		2	4
Portfolios, from	3	12		upwards.	
Pocket Books and Memo, ditto	3	12		,,	
Card Cases (Ladies' and Gentlemen's), from	1	4		2	4
SPORTING AMMUNITION—					
Shot Pouches	6	12		7	4
Do. Belts	8	0		9	6
Powder Flasks	6	12		7	4
Pistol Caps, in boxes of 250	0	12		0	14
Gun ditto 250	0	14		1	0
Westley Richard's, in bags of 500	1	12		2	0
Green Wire Cartridges, in packets	0	12		0	14
CARTRIDGE CASES—					
Ditto ditto No. 10, per 1,000	26	0		40	0
Ditto ditto No. 12 ditto	30	0		34	0
Ditto ditto No. 14, No. 16 ditto	26	0		30	0
Bulleted Caps, No. 1, per box	0	10		0	12
Ditto No. 2 ditto	0	12		0	14
Ditto No. 3 ditto	1	8		1	12
Shot in 14 lb. bags, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ditto	2	10		3	0
Hall's Gun Power, 1 lb. Canisters	1	14		2	2

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

JOHN MOIR AND SON'S

"SCOTTISH SAUCE."

This new Preparation will be found worthy of the attention of Connoisseurs.

To be had Wholesale at their Factory,
56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.
Farm and Garden :—Garthdee, near Aberdeen.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COR- PORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICES.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.		Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35	to	40
ICE PAILS	30		
ICE TONGS	5		8
ICE PITCHERS	22		25
BUTTER POTS	10		35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother o'Pearl Handles	2		4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8		15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25		35
MUSTARD POTS	6		8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8		15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35		
MUFFINEERS, singly	4		6
TOAST RACKS	8		25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10		20
CRUET STANDS	20		80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250		350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45		
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20		45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40		75
TANKARDS	15		45
DRINKING CUPS	25		65
PINT MUGS	10		12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20		35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8		20

SOUNDY & Co.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRU- MENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.		Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28	to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15		20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35		40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10		15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.			
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15		40
BARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15		20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30		75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7		10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3		5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8		
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2		
CASTANETTS, per Set	2		
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8		
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8		
FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.			
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.			

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

MUSICAL BOXES.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

HAVE received a consignment of first-class MUSICAL BOXES direct from a Geneva Firm, with instructions to clear them off at cost price, with importation charges only added. They are the best lot of Musical Boxes ever imported into Bombay, being strong and well finished without any unnecessary mechanism so liable to get out of order. All the Tunes are well selected and beautifully arranged; all the boxes have patent Winders. It will be seen that the prices quoted are even less than what are usually charged in Europe.

No. 1.—12 AIRS.

1—Chanson Suzanne—Jour de Bonheur
2—Le suis Mari—Belle Helene
3—Ai Nostri Monti—Trovatore
4—Doux Nom—Rigoletto
5—Tout Mortel Madrigal—Jour de Bonheur
6—Bello ami Ritorna—Norma
7—Last Rose of Summer
8—Jujement de Paris—Belle Helene
9—Die Sennerinn Mazurka—Faust
10—Le Carnival de Venise
11—Chants du Danube—Va se
12—Grande Duchesse—Galop

Rs. 120.

This is a beautiful toned Box by Nicole Freres.

Rs. 100.

No. 2.—8 AIRS.

1—Choeur—Grande Duchesse
2—Ah! Brave Philine—Mignon
3—Complainte—Perichole
4—Valse de Premier—Jour de Bonheur
5—Break of Day—Galop
6—The Globe Valse—Europe
7—No Thoroughfare—Galop
8—Fairy Revels—Mazurka

Rs. 80.

No. 3.—8 AIRS.

1—The Bridge of Sighs—Valse
2—L'Ile de Tulipatan—Polka
3—Marche aux Flambeaux
4—Oh smile, sweet Love
5—Pulling hard against the Stream
6—Yes I'll meet thee, Dearest
7—I'll meet Thee in the Lane
8—Bonnie Dundee

Rs. 70.

No. 4.—8 AIRS

1—Guillaume Tell—Tyrolienne
2—I fancy I can see Her now
3—Ah! I remember
4—Per me ora fatale—Trovatore
5—The Jolly Blue Jackets
6—Robinson Crusoe—Valse
7—The Blue Bells of Scotland
8—Le beau Sergent—Quadrille

Rs. 65.

No. 5.—8 AIRS.

1—Mignon—Valse No. 2
2—Grande Duchesse—Legende du Verre
3—La Traviata—Chorus de Madride
4—Il Trovatore—Vivra! contende
5—Das Versprechen—Mazurka
6—Barbiere de Seville—Ziti, ziti
7—Elli—Polka
8—Norma—Deh conte

Rs. 65.

No. 6.—6 AIRS.

1—Ned What died at Sea
2—Don Carlos—Hymn
3—Butterfly Haunt—Valse No. 1
4—Il Giuramunto—"Di tua fede"
5—Isle of Beauty, Fare thee well
6—La Norma—Duetto Gia mi pasco

Rs. 50.

No. 7.—6 AIRS.

1—The Last Fond Look
2—Galatea—Valse
3—La Jeune Genevoise—Polka
4—La Traviata—Parigi O cara
5—Willie, We have miss'd You
6—Jour de Bonheur—Voici la

Rs. 50.

No. 8.—6 AIRS.

1—Grande Duchesse—Voici le Sabre
2—Romeo et Juliette Ange adorable
3—The Morning Star Valse
4—Unkind des Gluckes Polka
5—Willie brew'd a peck O maut
6—Champagne Charlie

Rs. 50.

No. 9.—4 AIRS.

MANDOLINE.

1—Rigoletto, Aria Si Vendetta
2—Lucia de Lammermoor, Finale
3—Le Prophete, 4th act Finale
4—La Favorita O mio Fernando

Rs. 110.

This is a most exquisite toned MANDOLINE BOX playing beautiful Variations to each Air.

*** The prices above quoted include packing in a strong Box for sending up-country.

As the Boxes are simply a consignment, CASH in all cases must accompany orders, the very low prices will not admit of credit being given.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

LAND shares firm. Spinning and Bank shares weak. Government Paper in demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,645
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	164
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,005
4,000	4,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	310

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,450
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,570
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	925 ex-
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	295
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,470
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	2,010
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,125
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,650
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,150

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,950	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Jo.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,330	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	ll	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,290
200	600	all	66 do.	Do. New	583
500	4,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co	5,600
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	5,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,750
300	1,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	960
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
1,000	1,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	460
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
220	1,000	750	75 p	Victoria Press, Madras	950
150	2,000	all	150 p	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	490.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
95	19½	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	
200	68½	May '	Royal Bank	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	75
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S.S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅜d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¾
Five per cent	106¾
Four per cent	98¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Blake, Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.

Douthwaite, Lieutenant, 26th Cameronians, on selling out, from Fyzabad.

Robson, Lieutenant, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, on leave, from Jullundur.

Tulloch, M.D., Surgeon, 1-11th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Morar, Gwalior.

Veale, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, from Jhelum (Punjaub).

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd K. O. Hussars, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

DeLasalle, Captain, 15th Hussars, on sick leave, to the Neilgherries.

Meliss, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Mayne, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Augur.

Waghorn, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of ten months from the date of embarkation.

Assistant Surgeon H. Griffith, Madras Medical Establishment, to be Civil Surgeon of Rangoon, vice Surgeon J. J. Heffernan, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Mr. Brand Sapte, C.B., is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 23rd January 1871.

Mr. J. B. Thomson, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival on the 16th November last.

Mr. J. McGill, Surveyor, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is promoted to the Senior Department as an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st instant.

Ensign G. W. Martin, of the 88th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

The Reverend C. W. Cahusac, B.A., has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service from 24th January last, the date of the expiration of his furlough.

The services of the Reverend C. R. Tollemache, M.A., Chaplain of Seetapore, Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, with effect from the 10th proximo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. C. F. Overbeck as Consul for Austria at Rangoon, is recognized.

Dr. K. Burr, M. D., Agency Surgeon at Jeypore, is allowed three months' privilege from 15th April 1871.

Captain F. Currie, City Magistrate of Lucknow, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Oonao, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel F. E. A. Chamier, or until further orders.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Quinton, or until further orders.

Mr. W. C. Wood, Assistant Commissioner of Oonao, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch.

Colonel T. Clerk, Inam Commissioner in Mysore, has been granted three days' preparatory leave, from the 2nd March 1871, to enable him to proceed to Madras for embarkation to Europe, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. Gopalia, Special Assistant, as a temporary arrangement.

Captain R. A. Cole, Superintendent of Coorg and Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Inam Commissioner, during Colonel T. Clerk's absence, or further orders.

Captain A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Major General A. Fytche, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, has been allowed a month's leave, preparatory to taking furlough to Europe, with effect from 26th March 1871.

Mr. H. W. Gibson, Assistant Commissioner of Seetapore, in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hurdui, till further orders, in the room of Mr. J. G. Anderson, transferred to Seetapore.

Surgeon R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., of the 6th Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, vice Assistant Surgeon W. Centre, transferred to the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah during the absence on furlough of Major General A. Fytche, C. S. I., or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Ensign G. W. Martin, of the 88th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the Survey Department.

Major General Charles Arthur Barwell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Lieutenant G. W. Anson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 2nd Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces for appointment on the Personal Staff of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

Second Captain F. V. Eyre, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 15th April 1871, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Cashmere on private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel, Brevet Colonel, Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Paymaster, Presidency Circle, are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Captain William Jackson Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department, furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year.

Lieutenant Charles John Walter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant 8th Regiment N.I., is permitted to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Edward Millett Forbes, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from Feb. 22, 1871, in the room of Captain J. Gregory, deceased, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Punjab Frontier Force—Corps of Guides.—Captain J. W. McQueen, Commandant 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain F. H. Jenkins, or until further orders

5th Punjab Infantry.—Captain G. N. Money, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant, during the period Captain McQueen may officiate as Commandant of the Corps of Guides, or until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel B. Ford, of the Madras Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

Colonel F. H. Rundall, R.E., will continue to officiate as Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, until further orders.

Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Controller, 1st grade, Punjab, and Officiating Deputy Controller, North-Western Provinces, is transferred to Bengal, but will continue in his officiating appointment until further orders.

Mr. E. M. Palmer, Assistant Controller, 3rd grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Punjab, *vice* LeBreton.

Mr. T. Wood, Assistant Controller, 1st grade, to continue to officiate as Assistant Controller, Bengal, during the absence of Lieutenant L. Breton.

Mr. P. V. Luke, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate, as a temporary arrangement, as a Superintendent of the 3rd grade in charge of the Store Branch, vice Captain Eckford.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is allowed three months' privilege leave, from the 1st of April 1871, or subsequent date.

Colonel F. W. Baugh, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in the North-Western Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest Department, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. T. W. Webber, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in those provinces vice Captain H. C. T. Jarrett, on leave.

Mr. A. L. Home, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in the Punjab, is transferred to the Central Provinces, and is appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, vice Mr. G. W. Strettell, on leave.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Forest Department of the North-Western Provinces:—

Major G. F. Pearson, Conservator of Forests, 3rd class, is promoted to the 2nd class, from the 1st March 1871.

Mr. G. Greig, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, and officiating Additional Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 4th class, in the North-Western Provinces, from the 28th January last, the date of Major Pearson's appointment to officiate as Inspector General of Forests

Dr. G. King, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, from the 28th January last.

Mr. H. P. Thomas is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, from the 14th February 1869.

Captain J. G. Campbell, Staff Corps, late 15th Native Infantry, is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Walter Henman, deceased.

Captain Campbell will be borne as a supernumerary on the establishment of the North-Western Provinces.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Henry Alfred Boyce, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Wing Subaltern 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th January 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Denroche Swete, of the 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—3rd February 1870.

Ensign Arthur M'Leod Mills, of the 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—9th February 1870.

Ensign Mills will rank as Lieutenant in that corps, from the 9th February 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain E. Healy is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. McKecknie, Sub Engineer, 1st grade, Central India, is granted eighteen months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. W. Roleston, Accountant, 4th grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Punjab as Accountant, 3rd grade, vice George, resigned.

Mr. E. D. Sinclair, Accountant, 4th grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Central Provinces as Accountant, 3rd grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. P. Phillips, Deputy Controller, Bengal, and officiating Controller, Rajpootana, is transferred to North-Western Provinces, but will continue to officiate in Rajpootana.

Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Deputy Controller, Punjab, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces during the absence of Mr. P. Phillips, or until further orders.

The order of the Government of Madras, dated 18th October 1870, appointing Mr. S. M. Johnson Assistant Controller of Public Works Acounts, 2nd grade, and posting him to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, is confirmed.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Assistant Controllers of Public Works Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted as follows:—

Mr. E. M. Palmer, to Bengal, with effect from the 22nd instant.

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, to Bombay.

Mr. D. E. Bruce, to Bengal, as Assistant Examiner of Railway Accounts.

From the date of Colonel Dickens' return, the services of Colonel Strachey will remain at the disposal of the Legislative Department as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 9d.	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.	
Overland Steamers		£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest;	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta Salt		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Americana	France	Shields, Nov. 2.
	Evelyn	Boag	Liverpool, Nov. 8.
	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Cutch, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Acacia	Henderson	London via Colombo.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Taptee, to Cutch, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 10 casks hardware, N Chandbhoy; 10 cases glassware, 1 case electro platedware, and 1 case hardware, J P Cornforth & Co.

Rialto, 2 barrels pork, 10 cwts bread, W Maxwell.

City of Brussels, 116 packages glassware, and 5 cases silvered plate glass, E P Mahomed; 10 cases umbrellas, Lyon & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Robinson Crusoe, 8 casks [illegible] 475 cases old tom, [illegible] Mody; 54 boxes bar soap, G Surufally; 130 cases foolscap paper, and 56 bales printing paper, D Merwanjee & Co; 18 cases currant, and 103 cases oilmanstores, D Abdoolhooson; 10 cases oilmanstore, 10 kegs medicine, and 5 cases currant, A Dossajee.

The Tweed, 2 packages earthen and glassware, H R Sullaman & Co.

City of York, 1 package plated ware and harmonium, King, King & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Nankin, 50 casks India pale ale, W & A Graham & Co; 200 barrels Roman cement, Volkart Brothers; 22 casks earthenware, K Esmaljee; 75 boxes clay pipes, G Surufally.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 10 cases Europe medicine, K Lalbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calcutta, 100 bales wool, B Munjee

Tethys, 40 cwts of horns, H N Momed; 80 bales cotton, C. Ramjee; 25 bales cotton, C Versy; 100 bales cotton, S Mooljee 3 bales cotton, A Munjee.

Arethusa, 50 bales cotton, N. Khuttow; 227 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 15 bales cotton, H Nagsey & Co.

Rialto, 57 bales cotton, R Dayabhoy; 600 bundles myrabollams, 75 bales cotton, R Mooljee; 50 bales wool, R Vussonjee.

City of York, 100 bales cotton, N Khuttow.

Oberon, 300 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

Atalanta, 145 bales wool, V. Jairam; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 56 bales cotton, S Narron & Co; 100 bags coffee, S. Mooljee.

Bonnie Dundie, 250 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Ophelia, 55 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 46 bales cotton, B Chuneelall.

North Tyne (s), 16 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 60 bales cotton, N J Abram; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 500 bundles galls, S Vagjee; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Thunderbolt, 100 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co; 250 bales cotton, G. F. Pim & Co.

Robert Kerr, 400 bags linseed, S Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Durham (s), 600 bags coffee, A Blaschek & Co; 14 cases fishmaws, N Ganjee; 20 rosaoil, M Ganjee; 100 cases olibanum, C Nanjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 300 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 135 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 88 packages coffee, B I S N Company.

Cordova (s), 90 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx (s), 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 100 bales cotton and 19 bags pepper, G. Sigg & Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Indoostan (s), 120 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nochimoff (s), 100 cases olibanum, C Nanjee; 79 bags coffee, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindoostan (s), 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

J Wilkemine, 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Cheviot (s), 100 bales cotton, A Blaschek & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 3 chests M opium, D Aspaniarjee; 10 chests M opium, D D Ghandy & Co; 15 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 9 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 21 chests M opium, J Bhutton; 14 chests M opium, N Kessowjee & Co; 3 bundles E teeth, E Noordin & Co; 50 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 10 chests M opium, M Choonilall; 14½ chests M opium, D G Hoosson; 16 chests M opium, F Ameejee; 14 chests M opium, D C Tata; 25 chests M opium, J G Hoossan; 10 chests M opium, R Khimjee & Co; 11 chests M opium, T Ramchund; 26 chests M opium, T Gunsamdass; 13 chests M opium, S Bhya; 15 chests M opium, N J Ebram

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 91 chests M opium, R Edulje; 10 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 44 chests M opium, E J Abram; 1 chest M opium, R Jugnath; 10 chests M opium, G Sobhagmul; 7 chests M opium, R. Assurum.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp.,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.
Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail. for Europe.
Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0
Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.,
A CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN
THE TOWN HALL
BY MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
ON THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL, AT 9 P.M.
Particulars will be announced hereafter.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.
COMMITTEE.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D. — W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
THOMAS BLANEY, Esq. — HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD. — W. NICOL, Esq.
J. W. BROWN, Esq. — REV. J. PATON.
HENRY CONDER, Esq. — A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E. — N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
H. D. DODS, Esq. — G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq. — JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq. — A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.
BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Master—MR. MCDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.
FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.
The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.
FEES:—First and Second Classes..............Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class .... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes .... 10 ,,
BOARDERS.
Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.
D. C. BOYD, J. PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BEALE—February 23rd, at Berne, Switzerland, of scarlet fever, Fanny, aged 4 years 11 months, daughter of Colonel E. C. Beale, 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CRUSTNARAO NANA BAPOOJEE KALE—March 27th, at the residence of her mother, Breach Candy Road, the wife of Crustnarao Nana Bapoojee Kale, son to Mr. Nana Bapoojee Kale, Head Cashier, *Bombay Gazette*, of a son.

HARDY—March 24th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Major J. B. Hardy, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOBDAY—March 24th, at Lucknow the wife of Lieut. T. F. Hobday, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

REID—March 24th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Sylvester Reid, Esq., 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PARTRIDGE—March 21st, at Bustee, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Partridge.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S main defect as a Minister of Finance is that he does not inspire the least confidence, and that no reliance can be placed on his statements, made, as we cheerfully admit, in good faith. For the time being he believes what he says, and it is his misfortune to contradict himself every year; yet his nature is so bouyant and elastic that the study of his own budgets does not abate one jot of his self-confidence, and year by year, with the greatest self-approval, he begins afresh as gaily as if he had just begun a career of blunders. In proposing his grinding income-tax for 1870-71 he said—

> Meanwhile we must take the receipts and expenditure as they are expected to stand. And with a deficit of 1½ million distinctly apparent, some recourse to additional taxation, some resort to means of enhancing income, becomes altogether unavoidable. Considering the actual deficits which have occurred in past years, and the circumstance that the year just over is expected to close with a substantial deficit, instead of the equilibrium that was expected, and this, too, despite all the exertions that have been put forth, we regard it as essential to the due administration of the finances and to the maintaining of [illegible] of the country, that yet further exertions should be made.

The course of each year's finance was the contrary of what is here stated. There was no deficit, there was a surplus, on "the year just over" (1869-70), and the deficit on the year ensuing to meet which the grinding income-tax was imposed, was a deficit of Sir Richard's own creating, and has given us a surplus—if we accept his figures—of nearly a million. So much for the "unavoidable" necessity of finding some means of enhancing income. The pretext is deficit, the means are such as we all feel in the marrow of our pockets. But the chief thing now to be noted is the untrustworthy character of all Sir Richard Temple's figures. The result of his calculations and estimates in 1869-70 was stupendous error needing a fiscal and financial *coup d'état* to correct it; there was error again in 1870-71; who can say that error, on one side or the other, is not the latent characteristic of the budget of 1871-72. Instead of a surplus there may be a deficit, or if there is no deficit, but a big surplus, the causes may be the deliberate under-estimating of revenue and the imposition of gratuitous taxation. It is this career of unbroken error which deprives Sir Richard Temple of all confidence in this country.

We are obliged to accept his budget statements and pay the taxes he imposes and suffer from his "poverty of invention;" but if he were the Minister of a Parliament, he would be subjected not only to the whips of speeches, he would writhe under the scorpions of votes. Virtually irremoveable for a fixed term, and therefore virtually irresponsible, he makes statements on the subject of the income-tax, for example, which would ensure the rendering of a strict account in another place. He said that the Government did not stand pledged to abolish the income-tax as soon as possible, and we are quite ready to admit that no pledge is written in the bond." There are such things as honourable understandings, but, perhaps, in his official capacity, the "Honourable" Member ignores these. "As to any such inference [the inference that Government was pledged to abolish the tax] being drawn from our proceedings; I say that our proceedings point to the direct contrary inference." This was in answer to Mr. Robinson. "We have never said it was to be permanent; we have merely refrained from proposing any limit of duration." This was in answer to Mr. Cowie. "My honourable friend says that the introduction of this income-tax measure is a *breach of good faith.* This is a serious charge to bring against the Government of India. And does he say anything by way of proof? Absolutely not one word. He merely adduces the argument that the public have been under the impression that the tax was to be only temporary. I neither affirm nor deny the impression. But I say that this is a most flimsy and evanescent ground on which to charge a Government with breach of faith." This was in answer to Mr. Cockerell. So that, according to Sir Richard, we are to infer that the tax is to be permanent, and we may infer from his refusal to be explicit that it is not to be permanent; a very convenient but not candid position. Finally Sir Richard lays down the doctrine that the Government is not responsible for the impression its language produces, holds itself, like Shylock, bound to nothing unless written in the bond. Now, we say, the public impression, that the tax was to be temporary was justified by the language used by the Government in October, 1869. The measures then adopted were designed to correct the unpardonable blunders made by Sir Richard Temple. They were measures of reduction and of taxation, and the object was to meet a deficit and create a surplus. That object was actually gained. In the statement of "Objects and Reasons" for the Income-tax Bill of 1869, we find these sentences: "The provisions of the present bill will only have effect up to the end of the current financial year, when the financial position of the Government will necessarily be again brought under consideration. The measures which have now been announced by the Government are designed solely to meet, as far as may be practicable, the deficit which we must anticipate for the present year." Then the statement goes on to speak of the bill as one "which, although of a temporary character," indicates the determination of the Government to preclude the probability of future deficits. Is not that language calculated to produce, what it did produce, an impression that the income-tax would be abandoned when the deficit was met? Or at least that the tax would revert to what it was in first half of 1869? The 3⅛ was a breach of an honourable understanding into which by an arbitrary arrangement of his estimates Sir Richard Temple persuaded the Government. We are in the same fix now. We have no good ground for believing in the correctness of any of his estimates; they may yield a surplus large or small, a deficit large or small; in either case Sir Richard will have made a "fluke." It is only in an Indian Legislative Council or a French Chamber of Deputies under the Empire, that Sir Richard Temple could retain for three years the privilege of exercising his talents in blundering and mischievous finance.

Sir Richard is evidently much hurt at the shrewd remark that all his budgets betray a "poverty of invention." The remark is singularly apposite. What can he do but hustle the accounts about—improving, perhaps, the forms, and impose taxes? He says he could suggest taxes and reductions, but he prefers his pet income-tax—which has in his eyes the great merit of stinging the Services and the non-official Europeans—and his reductions could not be carried out. We know what Bobadil said he could do if he only tried, and the kind of inventiveness of Sir Richard, as already displayed, makes us positively dread any further effort in any direction. If he will study the history of English finance, he will understand better what is meant by poverty of invention. Up to 1841, for many years, a poverty of invention, not much inferior to his own, had been displayed by English Chancellors of the Exchequer. They, also, could suggest taxes—any fool can do that—but they could not devise, combine, initiate large restorative measures.

Enfin Malherbe vint.

Peel came, and then was seen what fertility of invention could do. After Peel quitted office, the Whigs showed their usual curious infelicity in finance; and it was not until Gladstone reached the Treasury that the English got out of that region, the characteristic of which was "poverty of invention." The income-tax was used in England to regenerate the financial system; but in India it has served no end but the brute purpose of providing funds to feed an expenditure, which has grown so fast, because it is the official theory that it ought to grow. If any one desires to understand the difference between wealth of invention—another phrase for grasp and insight in finance, and poverty of invention—another phrase for flaccidity and superficiality in finance, he has only to compare any one of the Statements of Mr. Gladstone with the barren auctioneer-like common-places known by the style and title of "Financial Statements by Sir Richard Temple." Far be it from us to hold him responsible for his marvellous deficiencies; he does his poor best and a man can do no more; but he accepted the place with its liabilities, and one of the liabilities is unsparing criticism on behalf of those from whose hard earnings he takes toll by rule of thumb.

But then he is so clever! Mr. Inglis is said to have suggested that a portion of the cash-balances should be transferred to the year's income. Observe how he was rebuked!

> "Surely he is aware that our imperial accounts show as receipts only the sums received in the year. To so exhibit sums which were *not* received in the year (as the present cash-balances would not be) would be to make up our accounts contrary to fact! It would be showing (in order to ensure a certain result) sums as income of the year, which were not the income of the year."

That is what may be called "fobbing off" the honourable member. The precise accountant is horrified at the idea of calling the surplus income; yet it would be income and income received within the year if you paid it over to the year's account. Of course such a common-place entry as "to balance" would not be tolerated by such a strait-laced accountant as Sir Richard Temple. "Our accounts" are like the laws of the Medes and Persians; it would be sacrilege to alter them. Whether it is wise to carry over the surplus or not is another question. Those wretched Provincials, poor things, are to do it, but they are mere vestrymen, whereas "we" are imperial, and even our accounts must have distinctive imperial attitudes. Be the practice correct or not, plainly the answer of Sir Richard Temple to Mr. Inglis is a shallow [illegible] worthy only of Codger's Hall. It is not even a "fresh device"; Sir Richard's new name for the Financial Resolution—it is only an old trick neatly applied. We want some man as Finance Minister who can rise above mere cleverness; a man with a comprehensive, profound, and inventive mind, one who could reduce expenditure as well as impose taxation—and we shall not stand the chance even of getting one for three whole years!

THE following passage from the Reply of Mr. R. B. Chapman to the Memorial of the British Indian Association is eminently characteristic of the frame of mind into which the Supreme Government of India has forced itself on the question of Finance:—

> If the Government and the people of any province, Bengal for instance, prefer to forego administrative and material improvements, rather than to submit to the needful pecuniary sacrifices, it is not [illegible] that the Supreme Government will, at present, at any rate, interfere in the matter. But the Governor-General in Council must absolutely decline to admit that if the problem be solved the other way, and moderate pecuniary contributions are levied in a province for provincial purposes only, the Supreme Government can be held to have necessitated them by any of the measures taken for the general financial security and convenience either this year or any other [illegible].

What is the cause of the Governor-General in Council declining to admit, absolutely declining to admit a fact? The fact remains and works and produces effects all the same as if His Excellency in Council had not taken the [illegible] to refuse belief in its existence. If there be fresh taxation in Bengal or elsewhere, it will be the necessary result of the measures adopted by His Excellency in Council. Why was the 7 per cent. struck off except for the purpose of [ren]dering local taxation nec[essary] [illegible] who vindicated the equity [illegible] and referred to the 7 per cent [illegible] *why* it was struck off. Wil[illegible] do so? Was not the Government [illegible] a million surplus, in a position [illegible] vinces, and did not the Go[illegible] strike off the 7 per cent., in order to render local taxation more or less necessary? Can that be truly, righteously, denied?

OUR readers will notice that the powerful remonstrances of some of the members of the Supreme Legislative Council have not been without effect. Government have had the grace to concede at least one point and to limit the duration of the Income Tax Bill to one year.

GENERAL CUNNINGHAM, the head of the Indian Archæological Survey, has arrived in Lahore.

MR. C. E. CHAPMAN has obtained from the Government of India ten months' furlough to Europe.

MR. BRAND SAPTE, C.B., has been permitted by the Government of India to resign the Civil Service from the 23rd January 1871.

THE "Gazette of India," received yesterday, promulgates the following Acts, which have just obtained the assent of the Governor-General:—the Indian Registration Act, the Indian Emigration Act, the Indian Limitation Act, and the Excise Act.

LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA arrived in Allahabad at mid-night on Wednesday. On Saturday she continued her journey towards Simla, where she was expected to arrive to-day. During her stay in Bombay her Ladyship was the guest of Brigadier-General Stock; in Allahabad, of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. ROBERTSON, the Engineer sent from England by the Secretary of State, is engaged in inspecting the coast and harbours of Ceylon. Tuticorin he has pronounced an "excellent" harbour, and one requiring no artificial improvement. Paumben, with a view, it is supposed, to deciding as to the cutting of the channel between Ceylon and India, is now under examination. While in the south of India, Mr. Robertson decided that a light-house ought to be built at once on Cape Comorin, and the harbour of Cochin "improved."

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified in the "Gazette of India" that an officer holding a civil appointment with a consolidated salary, and who draws, under the furlough regulations of 1868, furlough pay based on the average of his receipts for three years, will, if he vacates his appointment during furlough, revert at once to the furlough pay which he would draw in virtue of his rank, viz., half his Indian pay and allowances, as laid down in Rule 5 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and copies sent to the provincial Secretariats:—

Mr. Stewart George Hanna, Civil Engineer, and Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, of the 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, Punjab, for excavating and dredging, or to be used as an anchor, holdfast, or mooring for ships, boats, buoys, bridges, flying pontoons, ferries or other bodies or constructions, and which is designated a "Hydro-pneumatic Excavator and Holdfast."

Mr. Augustus Morand, of Leeds, in the county of York, gentleman, for improvements in kilns or ovens and in apparatus employed therewith, chiefly designed for drying and burning bricks, tiles, and ceramic ware.

Messrs. Ernest von Jeinsen and James Monroe McDonald, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, gentlemen, for "Improvements in Self-acting Lubricators and Axle-boxes."

From Messrs. Ernest von Jeinsen and James Monroe McDonald, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, gentlemen, for "Improvements in Self-acting Lubricators."

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON THE DECENTRALIZATION SCHEME.

THE Secretary of State forwarded a despatch to the Government of India on the 23rd Feb. approving the scheme for a partial decentralization of the financial administration of this country. Most of the despatch is taken up with a recapitulation of the main features of the scheme. The concluding passages, which are as follows, may have some faint interest:—

> "I am fully sensible of the great importance of extending the powers and responsibility of the several Governments in regard to departments which can be regarded as local, and of the anxious deliberation which you have given to this subject. After a careful consideration of your several propositions, I approve of the principles which you have laid down, and I see no reason to doubt the expediency of the arrangements which you have proposed. The great objects to be kept in view in relation to each of the specified branches of local administration are, to secure the greatest degree of economy consistent with efficiency, to provide for the growing demands arising out of improved administration without materially increasing the burdens of the people, and, as far as possible, to secure the general concurrence of the local communities in the measures taken on their behalf. I am especially anxious that, when devising measures of improvement, it should be the earnest endeavour of each local Government to provide the funds required for them by the exercise of strict economy in their general expenditure, and that additional taxation should only be resorted to in cases of undoubted necessity, and when the income otherwise available is clearly insufficient. It is obvious that the degree of success that will attend this extension of the powers of the local Governments will greatly depend on the discretion with which those powers are exercised, and I [illegible] entertain no doubt that the several Governments will fully appreciate the importance of the trust confided to them. The measures adopted will, I conclude, be reported to me by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, so far as relates to matters under their control and by your Government in regard to the administration of Bengal and the remaining provinces. The arrangements as now proposed are necessarily experimental, and will be subject to revision, either in principle or detail, should experience show that such a course is necessary.—I have, &c., "ARGYLL."

[illegible]

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATEST NEWS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, 28TH MARCH.

M.M. Blanqui, Flourens, and Felix Pyat have been elected Members of the Commune. The elections passed off quietly. The Republicans had a majority.

The Assembly at Versailles have refused to declare an urgent motion for annulling the Communal elections.

M. Thiers denies emphatically any intention to upset the Republic.

Prince Bismarck reiterates his proposition to occupy Paris, which M. Thiers refuses to comply with.

The Prefect of the Loire has been assassinated.

LONDON, 28TH MARCH.

The Queen of Sweden is dangerously ill.

The Emperor Napoleon visited Queen Victoria yesterday.

The Lords' Committee are considering the Albert Life Bill.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quieter.

Fair Dhollera 6⅝d.

Consols 92¼.

The Bombay mail of the 4th instant was delivered in London on the 27th instant.

The Bombay mail of the 11th instant reached Suez on the 23rd instant.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 27TH MARCH.

The s. s. Deccan with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 6 P.M. to-day.

[*By Indian Telegraph.*]

THE INCOME-TAX.

CALCUTTA, 28TH MARCH.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council yesterday the report of the Select Committee on the Income Tax Bill was considered, and an amendment introduced, limiting the duration of the tax to one year.

Sir Richard Temple declined to alter the limit to incomes of Rs. 1,000 a-year.

MADRAS, 28TH MARCH.

A Commission has been appointed here to enquire into the loss of the ship Veronica by fire.

[*By British Indian Extension Cable.*]

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA.

HONGKONG, 22ND MARCH.

The steamer Don having been declared derelict, all the cargo that has been saved has been placed in the Admiralty Court, and its sale will be immediately effected for the benefit of all concerned.

SHANGHAI, 15TH MARCH.

The first steamers of the season have arrived from the North. There is no political intelligence of importance.

The Chinese Government has opened a powder-mill at Tientsin. Large additions to the troops in the neighbourhood of the capital are spoken of, and it is stated that torpedos for use in the Peiho River are about to be constructed.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, 11TH MARCH.

One of the Mikados' Councillors was assassinated on the 26th ult. The strictest search is being made through Yeddo and Yokohama for the offenders. The assassination was entirely political, and serious warlike disturbances are expected throughout Japan.

To new coin for Japan will probably be issued from the Osaki Mint during the present month.

THE COTTON CROP.

KHANDEISH.—Mr. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector, Khandeish, reports up to the 21st instant, as follows:—"The quantity of cotton exported from Khandeish Railway Stations from the 1st December 1870, the commencement of the season, to the 28th February 1871, was equivalent to 19,498 bales of 3½ cwt., net, as opposed to 33,335 bales during the corresponding period last season. Of the latter amount 3,356 bales came from Jaulna via Nandgaum, and the amount, 19,498 bales for the present season, includes 1,335 bales from Jaulna, and the greater part of the old Khandeish crop left in the district, which was estimated on the 1st December to amount to about 4,500 bales. This leaves about 13,500 bales as new Khandeish cotton exported in three months as compared with some 30,000 bales last season. In both these amounts a certain quantity of Malwa and Ghat cotton is included, but it is inconsiderable. Up to the present therefore no great inroad has been made into the new crop owing to the non-receipt of the railway returns for the first fortnight of March. I regret not being able to carry on the comparison of the exports of the two seasons to a later date. What has hitherto gone forward is mostly contract cotton, with a certain proportion purchased from Koonbees who were unable to hold their cotton in the hope of higher rates, which all are desirous of doing, if possible. It appears that well-to-do Koonbees on all sides have as yet parted with little or none of their produce. It is from amongst such stored-up cotton that fine parcels may be looked for shortly. From what I have seen myself and from the general opinion, I think it may be inferred that the present crop will on the whole turn out to be of better quality, or rather condition, than the last, owing to the manner in which the later rain attended with such damaging results in both seasons, was this time distributed. On the other hand, the outturn of the present crop has been most injuriously affected by this and other causes. The deficiency in the amount of the crease of area of cultivation plained of, whilst taking the [illegible] not think that more than 95,000 bales of Khandeish cotton can be looked for with an addition of 10,000 or 12,000 bales from adjoining districts. During the past three weeks, the exports from Julgaum amount to 2,502 full-pressed bales, 323 half-pressed bales, and 4,023 dokras, of which only 819 dokras were brought for sale. In March 1870, 3,099 dokras were brought to the scales, which, though much exceeding the above is probably trifling as compared with the sales in other markets. The fact is that as the Khandeish markets are at present only resorted to by native merchants who can purchase cotton in their own way, it is useless and even unadvisable to attempt any alteration in the arrangements at Julgaum. This can only be done when European merchants or their agents make their appearance, but at present there are no signs of this. As it is, the native merchants have the Khandeish market in their own hands, and are evidently determined to hold it, if possible, against European buyers. The Macarthy Gins have cleaned about 50 bhars of kuppas during the past week at Julgaum. During the month ending 20th March the price declined from Rs. 50 per candy to Rs. 36 for good cotton. Within the last few days there has been an improvement, and it now stands at Rs. 44, *i.e.* laid down in dokras in Bombay for Rs. 171 per candy, and Rs. 161 for full-pressed bales."

GUZERAT.—Mr. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Broach, reports up to the 24th instant, that "about 12,000 bales, or nearly one-third of a fair crop, have been despatched from Broach. The smaller stations on each side have unitedly contributed about the same number, giving a total, up to date, of about 24,000 bales of Broach cotton. Very little has as yet been sent from Surat, although the kuppas there too, as well as in the Broach districts, has mostly left the fields. Suche[illegible]n and neighbourhood seem to be about the latest distr[illegible]ct in this respect, there several fields are [illegible] others about three-quarters picked. There [illegible] half and [illegible] the [illegible] season. [illegible] to be a want of uniformity in the quality [illegible] of some parts of the Surat collectorate [illegible] a number of carts of superior stu[ff] may be seen [illegible] in and a few days after from the same place material of much inferior description. I [do] not know how this is to be accounted for, unless [illegible] suppose that the inferior [illegible] is the produce of badly cultivated fields. Careful cultivation certainly changes in a wonderful degree; the proportion of s[eed] to clean cotton, in the produce of a plant, reducing the weight of the former, and giving a corresponding increase in the latter. The current experiments made on that point here prove this very distinctly."

SIND.—Mr. [illegible]achan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind, reports up to the 20th instant as follows:—"In the villages here there is still a good quantity of cotton, some not yet ginned, a process which is still being prosecuted. I do not think that any will keep their stock longer, in fact, few of the cultivators here are able to do so, even if they had greater hopes than they seem to have of soon getting better prices. A large quantity is going down to Kotree by country boats, apparently from Upper Sind and the Punjab. The winter crops, such as wheat, Jamba, jira, &c. are growing fast. Jamba is in many [illegible] but the plants are not equal to those I saw in this district last year. Still there are some good fields of the crop. The American cotton sown last week on the experimental bed is now showing above ground; it has all the season before it, and if it stand uninjured during the coming months of April and May, it may be considered a success for this season. The work on the farm is getting on about the same as last reported."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA DISTRICTS.—Mr. Shearer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Dharwar, reports up to the 18th instant as follows:—"The weather during the past week seems to have brought on the crop very quickly, as all the fields are now ready for picking. In some fields the second picking will be the best. The indigenous cotton on light poor land is ready to be picked. The yield reported here is said to be 72 maunds of kuppas per acre on the best fields nearest the villages. Indigenous is said to give a similar yield, but the appearance of the plants at this time is much better than the New Orleans. Last year's [illegible] being sent to Compta from this, and a great [illegible] remains in the store rooms. The price offered [illegible]on's kuppas is one rupee four annas (Rs. 1-4) [illegible], or Rs 54 per nugg for this season's New Orleans cotton, but nothing has been done, [illegible] are expecting higher prices."

J. H. MERRITT,
For Cotton Commissioner.
28th March 1871.

THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRAT[illegible]

AN OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

THE following communication from Mr. R. B. Chapman, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., was addressed to Raja Jotendra Mohan Thakur Bahadur, honorary secretary to the British Indian Association, Calcutta, on the 23rd March. It appears along with the memorial of that association in the *Gazette of India* of the 25th inst:—

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th March, to the address of the Secretary in the Legislative Department, containing certain criticisms by the British Indian Association upon the Financial Statement presented on the 9th instant by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., to the Legislative Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General.

2. The Bill for the imposition of an Income Tax at a reduced rate, if adopted by the Legislative Council, will not be finally passed before the 31st instant, or twenty-two days after its publication and the presentation of the statement. The Council will thus have a period of three weeks, and not one week, as stated in your second paragraph, within which to receive and discuss public or individual criticisms and suggestions.

3. It would not probably be practicable or desirable, under any circumstances, to devote a much longer time to the consideration of the ordinary financial arrangements of the year as proposed by the executive Government. Were any measures proposed involving new principles, it would, no doubt, always be deemed proper to bring them in some way under public discussion at some previous period, as has been done this year in respect to the delegation to the provincial Governments of increased powers of financial management in some important departments of the administration.

4. The Government has no desire to withhold from the public any of the details upon which the estimates are framed, so far as it is practicable to give them; the detailed civil estimates are placed in the hands of all persons likely to be interested in them as soon as they are printed, and a copy shall be sent to the Association in future. The Government of India cannot admit that the estimates of the current year are shown by the result, so far as it is now known, to have been in any way unsound. It is scarcely necessary to observe that it must be wholly beyond the power of man to foretell with exactness at the beginning of a year what will be its actual financial results. In Great Britain the difference between the estimates and the financial results of the ten years ending with 1869-70 has been, on an average, £2,132,766 a year. These differences have never been held to detract from the high character borne by British financiers. In India, during the same period, the actual annual average difference between estimates and results has been £1,874,678. In respect to amount of difference, the Indian estimates do not compare unfavourably with the British estimates.

5. The Government of India does not expect, and cannot encourage the Association to expect, that such differences will by any skill, care, or foresight be avoided, or even very largely reduced. All that can be done is to take every possible precaution systematically to ascertain and duly weigh all the facts bearing upon such a complex problem as a forecast at the commencement of each year, of its probable financial results. This is now done in the Financial Department to the utmost of the ability of its several officers: doubtless, experience may still constantly suggest fresh improvements. The Association may rest assured that the importance of avoiding all preventible miscalculation is thoroughly understood by the Government, and that constant and minute attention is devoted to the subject. Meanwhile, the Governor-General in Council considers that the facts of the year 1870-71, which, so far as known, indicate a net difference in the result from the estimates of revenue and expenditure of £1,073,660,* are not, under the explanations which have been publicly afforded, discreditable to the officers who are responsible for the estimates. It is a difference, compared with the average of such differences in Great Britain or in India, of moderate amount, and in the right direction

6. In reference to the Association's remarks upon the cash balances, I am to remind them that the reasons why these balances are so much higher than was expected were fully set forth in the statement by the financial member of the Government. They may be briefly recapitulated thus. The opening balance of 1870-71 proved higher than was expected by upwards of ½ of a million sterling. An improvement of about a million is expected on the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the year. About ½ a million less than was estimated has been paid on Secretary of State's bills The expenditure on extraordinary public works is expected to be some 2 millions, and the expenditure of railway capital about 1¼ million less than was expected. Fully 5¼ millions sterling of the difference between the original estimate and the present estimate is thus accounted for. The remaining ½ of a million arises in the deposit and remittance accounts.

7. I am further to advert to the following passage in the letter under acknowledgment:—

> "The cash balances are nothing more than the accumulations of revenue, particularly when the old advances have been adjusted, as announced in the financial statement of the Finance Minister for the current year, and they may, therefore, justly be counted as part of the assets of the State, except in so far as they are the balance of loans which being raised for specific objects, must be applied to those objects."

I am to observe that there is no foundation for the supposition of the Association, that the cash balances are "nothing more than the accumulations of revenue." When it is said that these balances represent the immediately available assets of the State, it must at the same time be recollected that there are, *per contra*, important liabilities and obligations to be set against these assets. At the present moment, for instance, there is more than 3 millions sterling of unexpended railway capital in the hands of the Government, and about 2½ millions of money borrowed under pledges, often repeated, that it shall not, if the Government can prevent it, be expended on the ordinary services of the country. The capital of the Military Service Funds† entrusted to the Government amounts to upwards of 8 millions. Besides this, the cash balances include all the assets of the several local funds, about 2½ millions. Lastly, the various miscellaneous deposits made under many laws and various circumstances in the Government treasuries amount to about 5½ millions sterling.

8. The funded debt of India is already large, and a policy has been adopted and published to the world which will involve considerable additions to it in the next few years. This being so, even if the cash balances were the unencumbered property of the State, it would certainly be unwise, and perhaps even dishonest, were the Government to entertain the idea of appropriating any part of them for the relief of the tax-payers of the present day. But when the Association learn further that, as above explained, these balances are, in fact, not State property at all, but held in trust for various purposes, it will doubtless perceive that to appropriate them as revenue would be as wrong as would be the conduct of the managing body of a bank which should divide among the shareholders as profits the deposits of its constituents.

9. It by no means follows from the [illegible] lances should not be administered with [illegible] nomy. Interest is paid upon a part [illegible] vernment has the full right to [illegible] of the whole, though not [illegible] venue. Consequently, so long as [illegible] large enough for the immediate purposes of the administration (including extraordinary as well as ordinary expenditure), the Government is careful not to incur further debt. These correlative considerations, namely, the state of the cash balances, and the probable demands upon the State for cash during the year, ultimately regulate, apart from all other principles, the loan operations of each year.

10. The Association consider that in the present state of the cash balances, it is unnecessary for the Government to borrow money during the coming year. Such explanation as the Government is prepared to give of its policy in this respect has been already laid by the Hon'ble the Financial Member before the Legislative Council. Economy is carefully consulted in the matter which receives constant attention; but many things, as, for example, the state and prospect of the money market and of exchanges, and the various, impending liabilities of the Government, influence its judgment as to the particular balance with should be maintained at any particular time. An amount which under some circumstances would be much too high, may be not at all too high under other circumstances.

11. The accounts of the Empire are kept precisely in the manner suggested by the Association in your 6th paragraph. An abstract of the accounts of 1869-70, showing the whole cash assets in the possession of the Government at the beginning and end of the year, will be found at pages 74 and 75 of the Financial Statement recently delivered. The statement of the revenues and charges of each year, upon which the surplus or deficit (corresponding with the "profit and loss" of a mercantile account) of the year is declared, is only an excerpt from the complete accounts of the country. The cash balances have no connection with the surplus or deficit of the year. The Government of India is not aware that the principles upon which the accounts of India and of every other country under a civilised administra-

---

* This is the difference which would be shown if the charge of £240,000 for the provincial service allotment and the museum building had not been specially admitted.

† The capital of the Military Funds is now the property of the Government; but it is absolutely appropriated to meet well defined liabilities which will probably more than absorb the whole.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

tion are recorded are at all different from the principles of all sound mercantile or banking accounts.

12. Lastly, I am to advert to your statement that the reduction of the income-tax is "practically of little significance, so far as the natives are concerned, for while the Government of India reduces the income tax, it compels the local Governments to recoup that loss, as it were, by imposing local cesses at higher rates. This policy is the more to be regretted as the Government is burning the candle at both ends." In order to completely refute this argument, I am to recapitulate the points relating thereto, already brought out in the statement by the financial member.

13. The amount of income-tax from which the Government has the great satisfaction of relieving the tax-payers this year is £1,475,000. The amount which the local Governments have been asked to contribute towards enabling the Supreme Government to grant this relief is nominally £331,038, from which, in estimating the burden thereby imposed upon the tax-payers, must be deducted the savings which the local Governments may be able to make in the services transferred to them. These savings are estimated this year to be not less than £200,000. It cannot be doubted that, if these Governments should be content with the administration as it is, at least this amount of saving can be permanently effected. The utmost provincial taxation, therefore, rendered necessary by the financial measures for the coming year does not exceed £130,000. The Governor-General in Council does not understand how it can be said that a reduction of taxation amounting to £1,475,000, even though there be simultaneously a possible additional taxation of £130,000 for other purposes, is "practically of no significance to the natives of India." His Excellency in Council would have thought it to be of very great significance indeed to the whole body of tax-payers, native as well foreign.

14. The Governor-General in Council does not overlook that it may be necessary, and perhaps even at once, for the provincial Governments to provide the means for the various administrative and material improvements which are so much required by the advancing intelligence and growing interests of the country. But this is no new necessity of the present moment; it is a necessity that has long been recognised as urgent. It is because the Government of India hopes that the provincial Governments, by whom the immediate pressure for such improvements on the one hand, and the manifold objections to increasing the burdens of the people in any shape on the other, are most directly and constantly felt, will be best able to reconcile such conflicting considerations, that it has in great measure committed to them the solution of this difficult problem. It has long been determined in fact that imperial taxation cannot, and must not, be increased for these purposes. How far provincial resources can be developed to provide the means for provincial improvements, it will now be for the provincial Governments to consider.

15. If the Government and the people of any province, Bengal for instance, prefer to forego administrative and material improvements, rather than to submit to the needful pecuniary sacrifices, it is not probable that the Supreme Government will, at present, at any rate, interfere in the matter. But the Governor-General in Council must absolutely decline to admit that if the problem be solved the other way, and moderate pecuniary contributions are levied in a province for provincial purposes only, the Supreme Government can be held to have necessitated them by any of the measures taken for the general financial safety and convenience either this year or any other year.

16. What the Supreme Government has done on the present occasion is to relieve the country from £1,345,000 of taxation (that is £1,475,000 less £130,000). It has also decided that it will not impose further taxation for provincial administrative and material improvements, and that if, as may be probable, such improvements are considered necessary by the provincial Governments and the people, they must be paid for by the province which devises and demands them.

BOMBAY.

A Fair, called Shree Ramchunderji's Jatra, will take place at Goolalwaddy to-morrow.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on the 25th inst. was 49 feet 6-10ths; on the corresponding Saturday of last year it was 51 feet 9-10ths.

Baroda.—We learn that Bhow Khedkur has been appointed an assistant to Mr. Gopalrao Myral, Dewan to H. H. Mulharao.

Spinning Companies.—The *Rast Goftar* and the *Akhbari Soudagar* write strongly against the mania for starting new Spinning and Weaving Companies.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge the following donations:—

F. D. Parker, Esq.	Rs. 10
T. C. Anstey, Esq.	„ 150

The Zoroastrian Theatrical Company are to repeat this evening, at the Grant Road Theatre, the interesting play of Khodabux, which will be followed by a farce.

High School at Baroda.—We understand that Mr. Bhogilall Pranvullubdas, who has been appointed head master of the high school at Baroda, which was opened on the 20th inst., will receive a salary of Rs. 500 a month.

The Byculla Schools.—It will be seen from an advertisement that the annual general meeting of the Bombay Education Society, and the presentation of prizes to the children belonging to the schools, take place on Friday next. The occasion is always an interesting one.

Death from a Fall.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Churney Road Lane on the body of Essoo Hurree, aged about eighty years, who, in the opinion of the jury, came to his death by accidentally falling from the first storey of a house, whereby he suffered fracture of the skull.

A Fair is to be held on Saturday next, at Punderpoor, when we trust that the authorities will take measures to prevent any disease being spread, as at this season of the year it is very dangerous to allow people in large numbers to join in one spot without proper sanitary arrangements being made.—*Poona Observer*, March 28.

Criminal Misappropriation.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Bhicka, a washerman, was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, clothes of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Mr. S. A. Johnson, and was on conviction sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Subordinate Judges and Vakeels.—Out of twenty-eight candidates who presented themselves for examination for the office of Subordinate Judge and that of Vakeel of the High Court four have passed successfully. The examiners were the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Birdwood, Acting Registrar of the High Court, and Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of Ruckmabee, woman. On Monday afternoon a Mhar sweeper employed in the Municipality was sweeping [redacted] Tank, and as he passed the the woman floating in the information to the police, body. The jury found that suicide by drowning herself.

r. Hewlett held an inquest gly on the body of Paroo, woman. It appears that about 10 A.M. on Monday deceased left home for the purpose of washing her clothes at a quarry hole near the Gas Works. Half an hour afterwards her husband sent his niece to call her. The niece returned saying she had seen Paroo's hair floating in the water. On this the husband ran to the spot and saw his wife in the water. He went in and brought her out. She was dead. The jury came to the conclusion that her death had been caused by an accidental fall into a quarry-hole, whereby she was drowned.

Death from a Snake Bite.—On Monday last an inquest was held at Parell concerning the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years, named Dhackoo Bhanjee. On the previous night deceased and his brother took their meals and went to sleep. At about 9 P.M. the brother was suddenly aroused by hearing deceased cry. He asked him what was the matter, and his brother told him that something had bitten him in the right leg. Immediately he lit a light and saw there was a small wound on the leg, from which blood was oozing out. Death occurred in about ten minutes afterwards. The brother on searching the room saw a snake creeping through a hole in the tattee wall of the hut, and immediately killed it. The jury found that deceased's death had been caused by his having been bitten by a snake.

High Court Decrees.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Shaik Boobun bin Allunjee brought a suit against Rajam bin Chand and others to recover Rs. 8,700, which included Rs. 5,000 on a mortgage deed and interest thereon at 12 per cent. since November 1864. Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person. His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.—Vizbhookhundas Sunkerlal sued Ramjee Waghjee to recover Rs. 5,861, being the principal and interest at 9 per cent. due upon a bond executed by the defendant to the plaintiff. The Advocate General supported the plaintiff's case. The defendant appeared and admitted his signature to the bond, and a decree was passed against him for the amount claimed with costs and the usual interest on judgment. Yesterday, also, before Mr. Justice Green, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. sued Natha Dhunjee and others to recover Rs. 3,024 2qrs. 26rs., amount due in respect of two redrafts. The defendants did not appear. The plaintiffs proved the debt, and a verdict was entered for the amount claimed with interest and costs. Mr. Ferguson appeared on behalf of plaintiff.—Poputchund Ameerchund obtained a verdict against Runchordas Ramjee for Rs. 1,236-13, being the amount due on an adjusted account. Mr. Cooper appeared for plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

The Madras Ice Supply.—With reference to the remarks about the price of ice in our yesterday's paper, the local manager of Messrs. Tudor's Ice House informs us that he will be quite prepared to reduce the price to the old rate "as soon as the majority of the ice-consuming public desire it."—*Madras Mail*, March 25.

The first lieutenant of H. M. S. Forte has narrowly escaped from being devoured by a shark, while bathing in the harbour of Trincomalee. He managed to escape the first attack of the savage brute, which returned, however, to the charge, and tore a considerable piece of solid flesh from the officer's thigh. He is now in a very dangerous state.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Evelyn, 1,178 tons, Captain J. Boag, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship Americana, 1,046 tons, Captain N. France, arrived yesterday from Shields with a cargo of 1,465½ tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The s. s. Sattara, Captain J. J. Ballantine, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore—Captain and Mrs. A. B. deLasale and child, Major Barrow, Captain and Major Bulger, Assistant Surgeon M. J. Ryan, Captain and Mrs. Parry. For Cannanore—Mr. Stanton. For Mangalore—Mr. Weilbrecht. And twenty-one deck passengers.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 20th March, to Saturday, 25th March 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	1,540	12	0
House Rate	11,015	12	0
Police Rate	6,495	11	5
Lighting do.	6,495	11	5
Water do.	4,211	9	9
Halalcore Cess	6,591	5	6
Market Fees	1,494	5	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c	738	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,083	4	10
Town Duties	9,181	8	9
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,400	0	0
Total Rs.	52,248	0	8

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE BY A SEEDEE.

Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, resumed an enquiry on Monday last into the circumstances connected with the death of a Seedee named Moobaruck, who stabbed himself with a knife on Friday last. Deceased was a married man, but had not been on good terms with his wife for the last two years, and lived separate from her. He was a date-mat worker, and lived in a room in Bengalpoora Street. On Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, one Jan Mahomed Besharut, who lived in a room adjoining that in the occupation of deceased, heard him groaning as if in pain. Twice he heard him groaning in the course of that night, but he took no notice of him. Again on the following morning about 5 o'clock he heard a similar noise. He then went to the Musjid to his prayers, and on his return he did not hear the deceased groan. His suspicions were aroused by seeing that the door of the room of the deceased was still closed. Jan Mahomed reported the circumstance to a police havildar, who went at once, with Inspector Burrett, to the house occupied by Moobaruck. The door of the deceased's room was found locked from inside. By looking into the room from an opening in the partition, they saw the body lying on the back in a cot, a portion of the intestines lying upon the belly. A police peon was ordered to enter the room through the opening in the partition, and he did so, and opened the door. They entered the room and saw a knife—the blade within the abdomen and the handle outside. A portion of the intestines were protruding and a separate piece of intestine was lying near the left hand of deceased.

We give below the principal evidence recorded at the inquest:—

Jan Mahomed Besharut said—I am a Memon by caste and weaver by occupation, and live at Bengalpoora. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of Moobaruck, who occupied a room adjoining to mine on the first storey of a house in Bengalpoora. I last saw the deceased alive at 6 P.M. yesterday, when he entered his room and closed the door. At about 9 P.M. I took my meal, and shortly afterwards heard the deceased groaning, as if in pain. I then went to bed. At about 2 o'clock this morning I was awakened by the cry of my child, when again I heard the deceased groaning. Shortly afterwards I slept. I woke up as usual at about 5 o'clock this morning, and heard the deceased groaning as before. I then went to the Musjid to say my prayers; from whence I returned after quarter of an hour. I did not hear the deceased groan after this. At about 10 o'clock my suspicions were aroused by seeing that the door of the room of the deceased was still closed. I therefore gave information to the police, to the effect that having heard the deceased groaning during the night and the groaning having ceased, an enquiry should be made. I had no dealings with the deceased, but conversed with him occasionally. I did not know whether the deceased was sick, but he seemed to be sick, although he did not tell me so. The deceased was unmarried and lived alone, but I had seen a woman, who used occasionally to visit the deceased; and when I inquired of the deceased who the woman was, he said she was his married wife. I now correct myself with regard to my former statement that the deceased was unmarried. Deceased always cooked his own food. I have seen a knife in the room of the deceased; it was an open knife with a wooden handle, and such as is used in native houses for domestic purposes. I returned to the house with the police and went upstairs, but did not enter the room of the deceased. I looked in at the door, and saw deceased lying on his back on a cot, with a part of the intestines protruding and a knife in the abdomen having its handle exposed. The deceased seemed to be dead. I cannot say whether the groaning of the deceased that I heard during the night was in consequence of the wound in the abdomen. I never had a quarrel with the deceased, nor have I known him quarrel with anybody. The occupation of the deceased was that of a date-mat worker; and he left the house regularly every day to go to his work at Mandavee Bunder as he said. Deceased seemed to be in moderately good worldly circumstances. For the last three days deceased did not leave the house. A Seedee came to visit deceased yesterday at 4 P.M., but deceased did not open the door of his room. A short conversation passed between the Seedee and deceased; the language in which it took place is unknown to me. Up to the time of my going to bed I did not see any other person come to the room of the deceased. A little after 9 P.M. yesterday I closed and fastened the door of the staircase as usual, and at 5 A.M. to-day when I came out of my room this door was open, having been opened by a blind lodger, who went out as usual to the Musjid to prayers. I did not hear the sound of any struggling in the room of the deceased during the night. The groaning sound that proceeded from the room of the deceased was unaltered during the night. No person came to enquire about the deceased this morning either before or after the arrival of the police.

Babajee Bappoo said—I am a police havildar, and do duty at Oomercarry. I received information at noon on Friday the 24th from one Jan Mahomed Besharut, who lived in a room adjoining that in the occupation of the deceased, that he had heard the deceased groaning as if in pain during the previous night and early that morning, and that the groaning had ceased, and the room of the deceased remained closed. I asked Jan Mahomed why he came with this information, and he replied that the deceased had been sick for the three days previously and had not left his room; and he wished me to go and ascertain what was the matter. I went at once to the house occupied by the deceased, and went upstairs to his room and found the door locked from the inside. Mr. Burrett, the inspector of police, who was with me, stood upon a chair and looked into the room of the deceased from an opening in the partition wall. I also stood upon the chair and looked into the room at the same time. I saw the body of the deceased lying on the back on a cot. I also saw a portion of the intestines of deceased lying upon the outer surface of the belly, and death appeared to have taken place some time previously. A police peon, Jainodeen Hussein, was ordered to enter the room through the opening in the partition wall, and he did so, and opened the door. When I and Inspector Burrett entered the room of the deceased, we saw a knife, that now before the inquest—the blade within the abdomen and the handle outside. A portion of intestines was protruding, and a separate piece of intestines was lying near the left hand of the deceased.

Dr. J. T. Grey, who had examined the body of the deceased, found it lying in an easy position on the back, the limbs straight out and the arms placed by the side. The countenance was placid, and there were no indications of any struggle having taken place. There was a large wound of the abdomen, in which a knife was found sticking, and out of which a portion of the intestines had protruded. The knife was buried to its haft, and a piece of the bowel was found separated from the body on its left side. There were marks of two other superficial wounds of the abdomen and one large one, out of which a portion of the large bowel protruded. The wound in which the knife was imbedded extended to the left side of the spine, in which the extremity was fixed. The large vessels appeared to be uninjured. The length of the portion of knife imbedded was between five and six inches. Dr. Grey was of opinion that the injuries described were the cause of death. The injury to the small intestine was of such a character as to rapidly cause death by shock to the nervous system. He was further of opinion that the injuries might have been self-inflicted.

Two or three more witnesses were examined, and the jury came to the conclusion that the death of the deceased had been caused by his stabbing himself in the abdomen.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

The full Court, consisting of Sir Michael Westropp (Chief Justice), and Justices Lloyd, Melvill, Kemball, and Green, sat again on Thursday to hear counsel upon the evidence taken by the Hon. Mr. Hobart, lately Sessions Judge at Dhoolia, in an enquiry into certain allegations by Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa, that confessions made by these men had been obtained by torture, and forwarded by Mr. Hobart to the High Court, with his opinion thereon. Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa were represented by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Shantaram Narayen; and the Crown by Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Hearn, Government Prosecutor, and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government Pleader.

On the Court reassembling after the mid-day adjournment—up to which stage we reported the proceedings yesterday—

The Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, said that as Mr. McCulloch had not yet come in the Court, he would hear what Mr. Dhirajlal might wish to state on the point of his not appearing in this case when it was before the Second Division Court.

Mr. Dhirajlal—This case, my Lords, was called on for hearing before the Second Division Court on the 30th November last, and it was partly argued on that day and was adjourned till the 7th December, when the Court, after hearing the arguments, postponed it for judgment. A Tora Giras case, in which the Collector of Surat was a party, was also fixed for hearing on the 30th November last before the First Division Court, and as it was a case of considerable importance to Government, and I had to appear in it before the First Division Bench, I transferred this case to my friend Mr. Gunputrao Bhasker, who thereupon appeared for the Crown on that day. I may state that I had handed over to him the instructions I had received from Mr. Pritchard in the matter. On the 7th December last, again, I had to appear for Government in another important case in the First Division Court, viz., Reg. v. Reay, in which an application was made to the Court on behalf of Government for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the order of the Second Division Court. I could not therefore appear in this case on that day. Moreover, as I had not been present on the previous day when it was first argued, I could not well have taken it out of Mr. Gunputrao's hands.

The Chief Justice—You mean you were engaged in Government cases for both the days in the First Division Court?

Mr. Dhirajlal—Yes, my Lord; as I am called upon for an explanation, I must state that I tried my best to get the assistance of my other friends. I first offered the case to Mr. Bhairoonath, who declined it, saying he had been engaged in it in consultation with Mr. Shantaram; I then offered it to Mr. Gunputrao. On the day when judgment was given by the Second Division Bench in this case, I saw Mr. Pritchard in Court and informed him of the decision given in the case, and subsequently sent him a copy of the Court's judgment as soon as I obtained it from the Court. Your Lordships probably remembers that on the 7th December Mr. Edward Reay's case was before the First Division Court.

The Chief Justice—It was an important case.

Mr. Dhirajlal—With reference to the observations of Mr. McCulloch that Mr. Gunpatrao was not fully instructed, I may state I transferred to him the brief and the whole of the instructions I had received from Mr. Pritchard, and I could not do more than what I did in the matter.

Mr. McCulloch here entered the Court, and proceeded with his remarks as to the conduct of the case. The record of the Court was, he said, as follows—

"However, looking to the complexion the case now bears, it becomes absolutely necessary, to enable us to dispose finally of the appeal, that the circumstances under which the admissions were made should be investigated and reported to us. The Session Judge is, therefore, directed to send for the said two convicts, and, after calling upon them to give on solemn affirmation a detailed statement of the undue influence practised upon them, to enquire fully into their complaint, giving the Government Prosecutor due notice of the investigation, and after recording the evidence, together with his opinion thereon, to forward it to this Court."

Thus it appeared that the enquiry was to be made of these persons on oath. The complaints were directed against Mr. Pritchard and certain police officials, and, as his learned friend Mr. Anstey had put it, Mr. Pritchard was prominently the accused person. It was one of the grounds of Mr. Anstey's objections as relating to these proceedings that Mr. Pritchard, being in point of fact the accused person, was allowed to act as public prosecutor. It was difficult to say technically what the precise position of these parties was in this enquiry, but, at all events, it appeared the original positions of prisoners and prosecutor were abandoned—in this enquiry the positions were inverted altogether, and the original prisoners were now the complainants. They alleged certain misconduct against certain individuals who became the accused. These individuals, though not prisoners nor accused, were complained of. That being so, it appeared to be absolutely required by the fundamental principles that regulated the administration of all justice under the English Crown that no complaint should be heard or disposed of in the absence of the accused. Mr. Pritchard, taking that view of his position, in which Mr. Anstey concurred, considered that he amongst others was an accused person. He had not received any official notice of this enquiry, but he was aware in common with the rest of the public that such an order had been made, and, finding there was to be an enquiry into his conduct, he presented himself before the magistrate and applied that he should be allowed to attend the enquiry and take such steps as could be taken by an accused person.

The Chief Justice—You can scarcely say that he was not fully informed. It was on his instructions that the pleader for the Crown acted—as Mr. Dhirajlal has stated while you were out of Court.

Mr. Anstey—Mr. Dhirajlal also said that on the day their Lordships gave judgment, Mr. Pritchard was in this Court, and received from Mr. Dhirajlal a copy of the judgment.

Mr. Dhirajlal—I applied to the officer of the Court, and he sent a copy to me, which I gave to Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. McCulloch—It appears Mr. Pritchard got it in a manner other then members of the public would, but so far I was correct that he did not get it as a party. There was no notice that it should be served on him as public prosecutor, so that I am correct in saying he received it not as a party, but as a stranger. Your Lordship was right in saying he differed from other members of the public in getting more speedy and direct information.

The Chief Justice—He instructed counsel, was prime mover in the case, and as such received a copy of the judgment.

Mr. McCulloch—Having special means of giving instructions he did give them, but he was not the public prosecutor, and did not instruct Mr. Dhirajlal in any public capacity, but gave him information in the matter. But, my Lords, that does not much affect the point.

The Chief Justice—His were the only instructions Mr. Dhirajlal had.

Mr. McCulloch—The only assistance in the way of instructions, but I do not understand Mr. Dhirajlal to say Mr. Pritchard was acting as public prosecutor. At any rate, my Lords, Mr. Pritchard was fully acquainted with the fact that this enquiry was about to take place, and on the first sitting of Mr. Hobart and in whatever capacity he said he appeared before him, he represented to him that from the nature of the order of the Court he was necessarily the accused person—the person whose conduct was to be enquired into and reported upon, and against whom certain complaints were made which were to be the subject of the inquiry. My Lords, for a reason which I do not understand, Mr. Hobart seems to have considered that that was not the proper position of the parties, and that Mr. Pritchard had no *locus standi* whatever in the matter; and had Mr. Hobart's idea been carried out, this singular result would have followed—that a number of most grave charges would have been made against Mr. Pritchard, and that he would have been kept a perfect stranger to the matter, and could have taken no part in the inquiry at all.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Hobart could have examined him as a witness, and thus have given him an opportunity of denying the charges.

Mr. McCulloch—No doubt he would have been called at some period to give his denials, but that is placing an accused person in a most extraordinary position.

The Chief Justice—But he was not the accused.

Mr. McCulloch said that if Mr. Pritchard was not the accused, he was at least reflected upon.

The Chief Justice—No doubt he was reflected upon by that order.

Mr. McCulloch—It would have been a most one-sided enquiry if the prisoners had been there and had been allowed to suggest, while Mr. Pritchard was shut out.

The Chief Justice—He certainly ought to have been allowed to give information to the Public Prosecutor or such pleader as appeared for the Crown in the Court at Dhoolia, and to make suggestions.

Mr. McCulloch—That was the position which Mr. Pritchard desired to occupy—to be a person whose position before the tribunal was admitted, and with the necessary consequence of entitling him to take the part of a person interested to such an extent as he was in the inquiry; but Mr. Hobart, no doubt with good intentions, made the suggestion that Mr. Pritchard should act as public prosecutor and seemed to feel some technical difficulty in allowing him to be present in any other capacity. I do not know what he considered the inquiry analogous to, but he seems to have felt some difficulty as to how that inquiry was to be conducted, and it was a suggestion of his, in order to meet that difficulty, that Mr. Pritchard should apply for leave to appear as public prosecutor, and it was to satisfy that scruple of Mr. Hobart and by no means at the request or suggestion of Mr. Pritchard, that Mr. Pritchard took the course which was suggested to him as the only means which Mr. Hobart thought available for obtaining a perfectly necessary object, namely, the admission of Mr. Pritchard to the enquiry as an interested person, with liberty to take a proper part in the proceedings. The selection of that position was not dependent upon Mr. Pritchard. The choice was either to be an utter stranger to the inquiry—not to be allowed to call witnesses or cross-examine witnesses,—or to accept the position which the Court suggested, namely, that of public prosecutor; and under these circumstances it appears to me there was no alternative left to him but to adopt the suggestion made to him, and which was the only means by which he was enabled to take the necessary part in defending himself against these charges. That again, whether right or wrong, cannot be in any way attributed to Mr. Pritchard as a matter of blame. He did not suggest it and did not want it, and throughout the proceedings it is clear from the record of the Court that Mr. Pritchard was perpetually endeavouring to protest against his enforced position and desiring to be allowed to assume his legitimate position of accused person, and to be entitled to take part as such accused person in the proceedings. On several occasions Mr. Pritchard made that application to the Court, but on all these occasions was refused.

Mr. Anstey said there was not a single entry in the record showing that Mr. Pritchard made such an objection.

Mr. McCulloch—It is perfectly clear that it is not Mr. Pritchard's suggestion, but that of the judge. Mr. Pritchard wants to appear as an accused person, and the judge says "you shan't," and Mr. Pritchard afterwards protests.

The Chief Justice—Towards the end of the inquiry Mr. Pritchard wished to be examined without being on oath, on the ground that he was then an accused person, so that he seemed to desire to occupy simultaneously the characters of public prosecutor and accused person,—a position somewhat anomalous, to say the least of it. It is quite a mistake to say that in any legal sense he was an accused person. There had been certainly a serious reflection made upon him, at which he was naturally irritated. But the real question then at issue was whether or not the conviction of Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa could be sustained on the confessions which they had made, and, as a subsidiary question, whether or not those confessions had been fairly obtained; and no doubt in the order directing that inquiry there was this reference to Mr. Pritchard, but even with that reference to him (which as has been already said we all think would have been better omitted) he and the police could not be regarded as the accused persons. In a penal point of view the inquiry could not have affected them. No penal award could have been made against them upon it. And even departmentally Government would have been certain to give them a full opportunity of explanation before taking any steps against them in their respective offices of magistrate and inspector of police. The questions at issue on the inquiry legally affected Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa only—these questions being, whether their confessions and pleas of guilty should stand or fall, and, subsidiarily thereto, whether those confessions and pleas had been fairly or unfairly obtained.

Mr. McCulloch—Mr. Hobart at all events did not understand the position of Mr. Pritchard and the police on this inquiry, and though no doubt it must be admitted that the legal position of the parties was what your Lordship has just stated, Mr. Hobart and Mr. Pritchard had not any exact idea that that was so, or how the parties were to be considered, and I do not think that any importance can be attached to the fact that Mr. Pritchard should have accepted the position of public prosecutor under circumstances of such an unusual inquiry.

The Chief Justice—Very often enquiries were directed by the Sudder Adawlut and by this Court, to which the powers of the Sudder Adawlut have passed, as a Court of Revision—for instance, where the question of the sanity of a convict has been insufficiently investigated in the Courts below, and in many other points bearing upon the validity of the conviction.

Mr. McCulloch—Your Lordship no doubt bears in mind that those were specially revoked before the Letters Patent were granted, but I have been stopped upon that point and now I am addressing myself to what are merely personal matters. It has been suggested that Mr. Pritchard has been actuated by improper motives in procuring his own appointment as public prosecutor.

The Chief Justice—Manifestly the suggestion originated with Mr. Hobart, the judge at Dhoolia.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes. Mr. Pritchard wished to adopt a course which could not prejudice the case of the prisoners, for he wished to put himself in the position of an accused and to put the prisoners in the more distinguished position of prosecutors on that occasion. I think that is sufficient answer to the appointment of Mr. Pritchard as prosecutor. With reference to any other allegations as to his conduct in that position I would now ask your Lordships' consideration to the different points made by my learned friend Mr. Anstey and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, in regard to that conduct. One of the statements of irregularities which were said to be connected with Mr. Pritchard's appointment as public prosecutor was that Mr. Pritchard's witnesses were allowed to remain in Court. Now that is entirely incorrect.

Mr. Anstey—I said all his European witnesses, and that he was afterwards allowed to call native witnesses whom at first he had not named and who had been in Court.

The Chief Justice—The only witness who appears from the record, Mr. Anstey, to have been in Court was a witness of yours.

Mr. Anstey—That was Khundoo Sing, but down to that time he was a Government witness, and for coming to our side on that occasion he was committed for perjury.

Mr. McCulloch—But the person referred to is their vakeel, who remained in Court, and to whose appearance as a witness an objection is made.

The Chief Justice—Yes, it was to him that I referred and not to Khundoo Sing.

Mr. McCulloch—I believe my learned friend is altogether in error, excepting in what he said regarding the European witnesses remaining in Court. But it was with the express assent of Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle that those witnesses remained there. Not only did he not object, but it is evident that he expressly consented to the continuance of the European witnesses in Court, and therefore my learned friend is not correct in what he says.

Mr. Anstey—I see now what my learned friend is after. He is no doubt remarking upon what I said about Mr. Pritchard applying that all appellants' witnesses be put out of Court, and when Mr. Bala Mungesh applied for the other witnesses to be put out we have this note by the judge—"Mr. Pritchard seems to be unaware who his witnesses are."

The Chief Justice—It does not in fact appear that they were in Court.

Mr. McCulloch—No, my Lord. Mr. Pritchard had previously suggested that the witnesses for the prisoners should not remain in Court and Mr. Bala Mungesh for the prisoners said that if the witnesses on one side should leave the Court so should the witnesses on the other side, but he expressly excepted European witnesses holding office under Government. It does not appear that any of Mr. Pritchard's other witnesses were in Court. Those who appeared for the prisoners would very soon have noticed the circumstance if the latter witnesses had been there. It cannot be a matter which can be properly charged against Mr. Pritchard that he, either as prosecutor or in any other capacity, had anything to do with the remaining in Court of certain European witnesses whom Mr. Wagle allowed to remain. Then my learned friend takes this objection, which is rather one which Mr. Pritchard is inclined to take, and suggested to me to make—that Mr. Pritchard should not have been prosecutor but respondent. So says my learned friend, and so say we. We say that Mr. Pritchard should have been allowed the privileges and immunities of a respondent and that all those joined with him in that inquiry should have been made respondents. I do not see that that is a ground on which the prisoners can complain; it is rather one on which Mr. Pritchard might found a complaint. Another ground of complaint is that Mr. Ashburner was cross-examined by Mr. Pritchard. I do not see what possible wrong there could be in cross-examining Mr. Ashburner, provided Mr. Wagle did not at the time object to any of the questions. Examination and cross-examination are matters which depend entirely upon the nature of the questions put. But Mr. Wagle was there, and if Mr. Pritchard had asked leading questions or attempted to cross-examine in the sense of treating Mr. Ashburner as a hostile witness and Mr. Wagle thought that unfair it was for Mr. Wagle to object and not for my learned friend now, at the eleventh and three quarter hour, to take an objection which cannot possibly bring about any remedy. There is not a trace that Mr. Wagle objected to these proceedings. That ground of the alleged misconduct falls entirely. The next objection is as to Mr. Pritchard's conduct in the inquiry with regard to the *subpœna* or summoning of professional witnesses. That is a matter in which I am very happy that I have not to ask your Lordships to pronounce a decision, because personally I should be very sorry to ask your Lordships to pronounce the decision which I am afraid I should have to contend for upon the authority of the law, and I should be happy for my own personal feelings that there should be some cloud of doubt still enveloping the proposition whether a barrister can be *subpœnaed* anywhere to give evidence in this country.

The Chief Justice—There is no doubt he can be summoned for a proper purpose, but can he be properly summoned to state what his instructions were?

Mr. McCulloch—First of all it is said by the Judge that he considers this application vexatious. There are two points about that. Now an application is vexatious if you ask a witness to appear whom you know cannot give evidence which is of any use to you, and there is the other point that it would be vexatious if you called a man whom you know *must not* give that evidence. I admit that if Mr. Pritchard summoned any witness whom he knew could not give evidence, not having it in his possession, or if he summoned a witness whom he knew was able to give him the evidence but must not give it, that would be vexatious. But with regard to the first point it cannot be said that Mr. Anstey and Mr. Shantaram Narayen were not possessed of evidence which was most important if it could have been obtained. Your Lordships will see that the object of Mr. Pritchard and the two constables, but more particularly of Mr. Pritchard, was to show before the Judge, that which has been abundantly proved now,—that this charge which my learned friend was instructed to make was founded upon misrepresentation. At that time the document was not before the Court and that position had to be proved, and it was most important to ascertain from the professional gentlemen engaged whether it was in fact a charge which had never been made till within the four walls of the Second Division Court at the hearing, or whether it had been made originally and for which they had instructions in the early part of this case,—whether it was only at the last moment that they were told that Mr. Pritchard was a party to this torture, or whether they had been told of it at an early period of the case. Looking at the documents, and looking to the fact that the charges against him had not been contained in that document up to the time of the last appeal here, where his name was not mentioned, Mr. Pritchard was of opinion that the assertion that he had been personally connected with the case must have been suggested to the legal advisers after the petition had been thrown out by Mr. Hobart; and it was impossible not to see that this was important information, and it could not be vexatious to desire to get that which would have been almost conclusive as showing that this was a charge trumped up at the last moment. As Mr. Pritchard knew that they had valuable information which they could give if allowed by law, then comes the important question whether they could give it. That is a question of law which it is impossible to say that Mr. Pritchard was in a position to know positively. I am very far from desiring to ask your Lordships to pass any opinion on this point of law, save so far I must come to the impression upon Mr. Pritchard's mind, and that is all; and it is only necessary to convince your Lordships, not that the law was sound, or whether it was reasonable or not, but that Mr. Pritchard might honestly believe he was justified in putting the question. Now, my Lords, the section which applies to this, and which is peculiar to the Indian law and has no corresponding section or provision in the laws applicable to evidence in England, is section 24 of Act II. of 1855, and reads thus:—

"A barrister, attorney, or vakeel shall not, without the consent of his client, disclose any communication made by the client to him in the course of his professional employment, nor any advice given by him professionally to his client, nor the contents of any document of his client, the knowledge of which he shall have acquired in the course of his professional employment. The privilege, however, is that of the client, and if any party to a suit shall give evidence therein, at his own instance, he shall be deemed thereby to have waived his privilege, and to have consented to the disclosure by such barrister, attorney, or vakeel of any matter as aforesaid which may be relevant, and which the barrister, attorney, or vakeel would have been bound to disclose but for the privilege of his client, and the barrister, attorney, or vakeel shall be bound upon examination to disclose any such matter."

Now it has been said that the privilege is that of the client, and it has been said that the words "any party to a suit shall give evidence" applies only to civil suits, but I believe—(I have not read through the Act lately)—that the words "criminal proceedings" do not occur in this Act, and it is possible that the reference that is made to "suits" may refer to proceedings criminal as well as civil.

Mr. Anstey here pointed out that in the Act, which his learned friend admitted he had not read lately, the words "criminal proceedings" occurred in at least two sections.

Mr. McCulloch, after some further reference to this contention, said it was of no importance whether that was correct law or not—it was sufficient for his purpose to make out now that any person could really believe that that was the proper construction of that section, and that such a person was entitled under such circumstances to ask professional witnesses to give evidence of statements made by clients who had volunteered their evidence in the matter which he contended was a "criminal suit." That being so, there ceased to be any culpability whatever in Mr. Pritchard's conduct. Besides, the learned Judge of the District Court himself appeared to have been in some doubt in the question, for the summons was actually granted. Then the next allegation with regard to Mr. Pritchard in the conduct of the case was that he was allowed to cross examine Sai Nursapa, though Mr. Wagle did not examine him, but only the Court. That again appeared to him to be utterly irrelevant. Mr. McCulloch was about to give his reasons for this opinion, when he was spared the necessity by

The Chief Justice saying that as these men were examined on solemn affirmation, he did not see how the right of cross-examination could have been refused.

Mr. McCulloch—Another point is that Mr. Pritchard in the course of the enquiry asked for the assistance of a vakeel. That is a very simple matter. Mr. Pritchard, after a lengthy enquiry, having put questions in a language which though he was perfectly conversant with was more difficult than his own, asked to have the assistance of a vakeel, so as to give himself time and opportunity to prepare the case as it went along, and so as to get rid of the more mechanical work of putting the questions——

The Chief Justice—It seems quite like asking for the assistance of a junior counsel in the case.

Mr. McCulloch—Precisely. Mr. Pritchard was tired and wearied with the mental and physical exertion of conducting the case—there had been 43 witnesses examined—and asked for some assistance, and the "torture" was applied to him of ordering him to go on without assistance. Again that is one of the things which perhaps Mr. Pritchard might have complained of as a great hardship, but which my learned friend has tried to turn into an accusation against Mr. Pritchard. As to the charge that Mr. Pritchard refused to give evidence on oath, saying that he was both prosecutor and accused, if Mr. Pritchard had really refused in the sense of absolutely declining to give evidence on oath it would have been wrong, but it is easy to see that it was a mere technical objection on the part of Mr. Pritchard, and that he thought that the proper time to re-assert what he thought was his legitimate position in the matter. It is not to be supposed for one moment that Mr. Pritchard held back and declined in the sense of being unwilling to give evidence. There is a trifling inaccuracy, too, in that statement. He did not object to give evidence as prosecutor upon oath, but simply said that as he was an accused person he ought not to be asked to give evidence on oath. Now, my Lord, those are the charges which have been made against Mr. Pritchard in the conduct of the inquiry, and I apprehend that the answers I have made will be considered by your Lordships perfectly satisfactory. As to those points, which are rather matters for Mr. Pritchard to complain of than the other side, your Lordships have already stated your opinion. Then there follow one or two charges which have been made against Mr. Pritchard, not with regard to the inquiry but with regard to his proceedings in the case itself. Although I am not going to enter into the inquiry—your Lordships having intimated to me your opinion that the allegations of misconduct as against Mr. Pritchard have entirely failed, and were not in fact seriously attempted to be gone into—yet two or three statements have been made with inaccuracies in them. As to the question of the prisoners pleading guilty, I do not mind when they pleaded guilty, for they confessed at a very early period.

Mr. Anstey—I distinguished between confession and pleading guilty.

Mr. McCulloch—Well it is a matter of indifference whether they pleaded guilty or confessed earlier or later. They confessed a few days after having been taken into custody, and it was shown that before making the confessions they were warned in the most effectual manner by Mr. Pritchard, who told them that they were not to suppose that by confessing they ran any chance of escaping punishment—Mr. Pritchard being then impressed with the idea that as some other prisoners had been let off after confessing these men might be induced to make their confession from the mistaken view of their chance of getting off. Again it is alleged that these prisoners alleged that they were told to speak in Mahratti. Now it is singular that the only person who says that is Sai Nursapa, and that neither Govind Narain nor either of the vakeels support that statement, and then it is Sai who declines to see the vakeels and does not see them. Another charge is with reference to the prisoners being kept under leafless trees without shelter. With regard to that grievance Mr. Pritchard says the trees under which they were kept was as good a tree as his servants had. The facts are simply these—that the servants and the prisoners and the police, altogether some 300 persons, formed the camp on this occasion, and wherever there was a tree they got under it to shelter themselves. There were no tents, either for the prisoners, guards, or servants, and the statement, which is not contradicted, is that wherever there were trees the prisoners got as good trees as the servants and others—so what the hardship was I do not see, unless, to carry out some of Mr. Shantaram Narayen's apparent suggestions that mosquito curtains and featherbeds and punkahs were necessarily to be provided for prisoners. What grievance could these men have when they were allowed to share with the honest servants and their honest custodians the accommodation which was common to all. Major Probyn had a little hut built for the special accommodation of Sai Nursapa. I confess I have a difficulty in knowing what is meant by the charge about the trees. Govind makes no complaint about the trees; it is Sai who complains, and he was allowed the use of a hut, a special luxury which as a prisoner he had no right to expect. And it is suggested to me that those of your Lordships who are acquainted with the habits of the natives in these districts will be aware that when they are travelling they do not think of providing tents, but it is their custom to sleep under such shelter as they find by chance provided for them. Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas offers himself as an example in point. Another statement is that Mr. Pritchard said the prisoners were the whole time handcuffed. If what is meant by that is that these men were kept handcuffed during the whole time except at intervals it is quite incorrect. There is no doubt that these men were handcuffed on some occasions. Mr. Pritchard says with regard to that that he is not responsible, and is not considered responsible, for the custody of these men—that the police are solely responsible for them—and that it lies in the discretion of the police, who have charge of the prisoners and are responsible for their safe custody by Government order, to use the handcuffs when they think it necessary or desirable to do so. And I am told that handcuffing prisoners is not exceptional, but that it is customary when they are travelling in a large camp in an open district to use handcuffs frequently, and that when they are used it is not a matter regarding which the police refer to the magistrate, but one on which they act solely upon their own discretion. If a magistrate were to interfere in this matter there is no doubt his orders would be obeyed, but the result would be that the police would hold the magistrate answerable for any escape.

The Chief Justice—It was at the express direction of Mr. Pritchard that they were handcuffed after making their first confessions to him.

Mr. McCulloch—Mr. Pritchard said—"If you think necessary, handcuff them." It was known by Mr. Pritchard that a great many people against whom charges were pending had absconded from justice, and I apprehend the knowledge of that fact was a very proper justification of the magistrate. Besides these prisoners were more properly open to the suspicion of using corrupt influence with their jailor than any other class. It is not usual that a violent criminal attempts to corrupt his jailors, but it is well known that the persons whose crime is the crime alleged against these men are the very class of men who are most dangerous and likely to abuse every opportunity they have of corrupting those in charge of them, and to use every means by their ill-gotten gains to procure assistance in evading the pursuit of justice. And not only is there the fear that they might corrupt their guards, but they might corrupt some of the numerous followers and obtain their assistance in making their escape. The position of a magistrate up country with a number of followers in his camp is a very different one from that of the jailor in town, who is provided with all the appliances for keeping his prisoners. Mr. Shantaram Narayen in his remarks to-day said that no sooner was the complaint brought to Mr. Pritchard's notice than his natural humanity at once acceded to the request, and there is not the slightest ground for saying that any complaint whatever was brought to the notice of Mr. Pritchard which was not instantly attended to. They complained of their handcuffs, and he instantly ordered them to be altered. They complained about not getting food. If Mr. Pritchard had been a hard man he would have said "you must take prisoners' batta cooked for yourself as other prisoners do," but instead of that, and simply as a matter of indulgence, he says, "If you have your servants here I have no objection to let you have their services."

The Chief Justice—But they, being handcuffed, could not have cooked.

Mr. McCulloch—My Lord, you surely don't suppose that they were kept night and day handcuffed?

Mr. Anstey—I do affirm here myself positively that their allegations go to that, that their handcuffs were only removed when they went out for a natural purpose.

Mr. McCulloch—So far from there being any instance of special harshness on the part of Mr. Pritchard whenever any complaint was brought to his notice he instantly attended to it, and there is no allegation throughout of his having ever specially treated them or caused them to be treated in a harsh manner. Now, the statement that he knew that they were handcuffed is a statement that could be made of every magistrate who travels in the districts and his prisoners accompanying his camp—for prisoners are frequently kept handcuffed. Amongst the objections as to the manner in which the inquiry was conducted is this that Mr. Pritchard asked the judge to give evidence. With reference to that Mr. Dhirajlal tells me that there has been a case decided from which it appears that a judge can give evidence in a case before himself. But I think that was a matter not of much consequence. What Mr. Pritchard asked the judge to give evidence about was a very important point in the inquiry, and one in which Mr. Hobart was personally informed, and there could have been no possible harm to the prisoners from Mr. Pritchard asking him. There is only one other point to which I wish to address myself with reference to the conduct of persons in these proceedings, and that is with regard to an application made by Mr. Pritchard for leave to prosecute certain witnesses for perjury while the trial was pending. Your Lordships have expressed your opinion that the evidence taken after that sanction is inadmissible, and no doubt, independently of that, anything which may have the appearance, however unintentional, of intimidating witnesses is to be regretted; but whether there was any impropriety of motive is a different point, and one to which I shall call your attention.

The Chief Justice—Recollect the position Mr. Pritchard occupied. He was public prosecutor upholding the conviction to the best of his ability before the District Judge, and as such he should have shown the calmness, patience and dispassionate conduct expected of a Government Prosecutor.

Mr. McCulloch—I am not prepared after your Lordship's expression of opinion to contend that it was right, but an important question is whether it was an error in judgment or whether it was an intentional attempt to terrorise and prejudice the course of the inquiry. As to the error of judgment it is unnecessary to address the Court, but it would be a serious matter, indeed, if the Court thought there was any indication that this was a step taken to prejudice the inquiry. I am instructed by Mr. Pritchard to state what are the real facts which induced him to make the statement.

Mr. Anstey objected to his learned friend stating any new facts.

The Chief Justice thought it would be better if Mr. McCulloch would confine himself to the record.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes; but Mr. Pritchard being accused of improper conduct, is entitled to every presumption in his favour. I have no affidavit to support me, and am not prepared to make statements in the matter; but, on the other hand, I am entitled to ask the Court not to put any construction on Mr. Pritchard's conduct which is not proved against him, and not to assume malice in this unless it is proved. I am happy to confine myself to the statements made by Mr. Shantaram Narayen in his speech this morning. He said Mr. Hobart is fully admitted to have been well-intentioned and desirous of doing full justice. Now, that is an admission which is perfectly justified by not only the general character of Mr. Hobart, but by the whole of his conduct in this inquiry. He was obviously anxious to do his duty, and desirous to do nothing but justice in this case.

The Chief Justice—Certainly; the contrary is not to be supposed.

Mr. McCulloch—No. Well, what follows?—that Mr. Hobart thought that it was not an unreasonable application and that he was justified, for reasons which are not recorded, but which Mr. Hobart must have had presented to him, in granting it. I apprehend it would be idle to suppose that your Lordships would permit it to be said that Mr. Hobart was a party to anything which he believed to be calculated to act unfairly in the enquiry which he was conducting, and if Mr. Hobart is not to be supposed to be influenced by improper motives when he sanctioned that, I should ask your Lordships to think that the reasons which were presented to him were at all events sufficient to justify him in his own good judgment and his own conscience, and which, if they justified him, justified Mr. Pritchard in making the request.

The Chief Justice—There is nothing on the record to show that there were any reasons offered. Gentlemen must take care when placed in the position of public prosecutor, not merely that their motives are right, but that their conduct is such as not to afford reasons for the contrary opinion.

Mr. McCulloch—I am not in a position to ask your Lordships to say it was desirable; all I ask your Lordships to do is, not to say that there is any indication to lead you to think that it was any improper motive which led this gentleman to make this application. The Court would not admit a suggestion against Mr. Hobart, and I have no hesitation in saying that there is nothing in the conduct of Mr. Pritchard which would lead the Court to conclude anything so injurious to his reputation. Now, that is the last of the charges against Mr. Pritchard, and in reference to the whole of them, I think your Lordships will be of opinion that there is nothing in these alleged irregularities in the proceedings,—that there is nothing which can be laid to the charge of Mr. Pritchard in any one respect inconsistent with the character of a just and honourable gentleman—that with regard to his conduct whilst the prisoners were travelling about in his camp, there is not the slightest indication that he behaved to them with harshness on any occasion, but that on the contrary the admissions of the prisoners and the evidence in the case will convince your Lordships that on the only occasions on which he did interfere he interfered on their behalf, and in order to grant them indulgences and advantages for which they were indebted to his kindness, and to which they had no claim whatever in law. Mr. McCulloch then addressed himself to the question of jurisdiction, and concluded his address about 6 o'clock.

The Court was about to rise, when

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said—Before the Court rises, it will probably be proper that I should mention about the darkhast, as to whether I misinstructed Mr. Anstey regarding the contents of that document or not. I may state that Mr. Anstey referred to the refusal of Mr. Hobart to receive the darkhast, as that appeared on his own judgment, and that was the only evidence on which he could go. The darkhast itself was sought for among the papers, and was not found amongst them. I had a copy of the document, but did not brief it, because it formed no part of the proceedings, and, in fact, Mr. Anstey had before him the notes of the statement in the judgment as regards that document. With regard to the word "detailed," Mr. Anstey has already stated to the Court that I happened to sit at that moment in the Division Court in which this case was going on—I was not there during the whole case, but luckily I was when Mr. Anstey was entering upon this part of the judgment—and when he said that details were given, I said no details were given, and then that was corrected to my knowledge. Mr. Anstey then said they were referred to instead of detailed.

Mr. McCulloch—If that correction was made, it would appear, my Lords, that the statement in the Second Division Court's judgment is incorrect. That appears to me to be the conclusion—that their Lordships have made an error in the recital that that was the statement, and could not have fully caught or apprehended the alteration said to have been made by the learned counsel.

Mr. Anstey—A very material matter, my Lords, because it states the truth, namely, that it was represented before them that a darkhast had been sent up to Mr. Hobart, which, if it had been attended to, would have brought witnesses there then, willing and ready to depose to all the details of the revolting practices. But now it is too late.

The Court then adjourned till Friday morning.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A VETERINARY SURGEON.

On Monday last at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Rahimtoola Joonas, a tailor and outfitter, laid the following information against Dr. P. Webb, Veterinary Surgeon, charging him with cheating.

Rahimtoola Joonas said—I am a merchant, trading under the name and firm of Joonas Tyeb as tailor and outfitter. My place of business is in Hummum Street, in the Fort. I know a person who calls himself Dr. Webb, Veterinary Surgeon. About a month ago he came to my shop and purchased goods of the value of Rs. 97-8-0. On Saturday last, the 25th inst., he again came to me and asked me for his bill, which I receipted and handed to him. He then offered me a cheque for Rs. 300 on Messrs. King, King and Co., merchants of Bombay, and asked me if I would give him the balance. I said I had not enough money with me. He then said, "What cash have you in hand?" I said about Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. On this he gave me a cheque for Rs. 150 on Messrs. King, King and Co., and I gave him the balance, Rs. 52-8-0. This morning I presented this cheque at their office, and it was immediately returned to me with the remark on the cheque, "Refer to drawer." I charge the said Dr. P. Webb with cheating, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

DISPUTE ABOUT THE KOLAPOOR SUCCESSION.

We hear that there is a dispute going on between the Ranee of Kolapoor and the wife of the late Raja of Kolapoor, who died in Europe, regarding the adoption of an heir to the throne. The young Ranee demands the adoption of a son, but as she is only about twelve years of age, that right we understand has been declined according to Hindoo law, and consequently if any adoption be allowed, it would be to the elderly Ranee. At present the Karbhar is carried on by Bappooshaib Limbarkar, the father of the young Ranee.—*Poona Observer*, March 28.

ITALIAN ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Florence, March 1 (8 P.M.)

In the Chamber to-day Deputy Salvatore Morelli interpellated the Acting Minister of Public Works in reference to the alleged transfer of the seat of the Peninsular Navigation Company from Brindisi to Trieste.

The Minister reported that he had received no official information on the matter. At the same time he assured the Chamber that the Government is ready to actively and energetically prosecute the works at the port of Brindisi. The men best fitted in Italy to pronounce opinions on such matters had been consulted, and the Government had determined to spend the money in Brindisi which was necessary to make its position as a port worthy of its important geographical situation.

THE POLITICAL REBUS.

For the edification of readers who may have been puzzled by the rebus in yesterday's paper we give the explanation of the letters (which should be pronounced in the French fashion):—"D. C. D., décédé; O. Q. P., occupés; C. D., cedés; M. E., aimé; A. I., haïs; E. B. T., hébêtés; O. C., haussée; B. C., baissé; L. U. D., éludés; O. T., otée; H. T., achetée."

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER DON.

The following official statement, made by Mr. Stanhope, chief officer of the above steamer:—

Left Hongkong for Shanghai, 3 p.m., February 11th, 1871. Nothing particular occurred until Monday, 13th, at 6 p.m. I saw Ocksen Islands, the western extreme bearing N. E. ½ E. about 15 or 16 miles distant. We were then steering N. E. I reported them to the captain, who was at tea. He told me he had seen them. I was then relieved by the second mate, and went below. When I came on deck again at 8 o'clock I found the captain and 2nd mate on the bridge, the ship going east, and a very (I may say extraordinary) thick fog, with little or no wind. Upon going on the bridge, I first stooped down and looked at the telegraph. The index stood at "full speed." The captain saw me look, and asked me how it stood. I told him, and he said put it "stand by." I did so, and then looked out ahead. I could just see the fore end of the ship, but nothing beyond, the fog was so thick. I saw nothing until about 5 minutes past 8, when a blackness ahead loomed through the fog, and at the same instant the ship struck, and seemingly on a moderately inclined plane and on a soft bottom, for the shock was not very heavy, and she ran up 60 or 80 feet, I should think, before she stopped. The engines were stopped, took a few turns astern, then were stopped again. We then examined the ship and her position. Upon looking in the forehold within five minutes after she struck, we found the water apparently on a level with that outside. The mainhold meantime was rapidly filling, though the sluices were shut, while the engine rooms and afterhold were tight. Under the stern we found over three fathoms water, gradually decreasing to two and a-half fathoms by the main hatch, soft bottom. Before the main hatch the ground rose quicker, and was very uneven, seemingly large rough boulders with a sediment of mud between. By the forehold was about four feet water. We prepared to discharge cargo—indigo—out of the fore hatch, but by the time we were ready we found that the tide was ebbing fast. We lowered the boatswain over the bows with a light, and found the lower part of the stem broken, the plates torn away from the frame, and in the starboard bow, about thirty feet abaft the stem, a hole, the whole width of the plate and three or four feet long. The fog was a little thinner now, and we could see large boulders on both bows, starboard side especially. On the port bow, the land stretched away until lost in the fog. On the starboard bow the end of the land was close to us, so that we must have got ashore on the most southern point of the islands. Before us the land rose in steep slope covered with loose stones. We now consulted together what was best to be done; we were all strangers in Chinese waters, except the Passenger Pilot, but we all knew that the inhabitants of the islands and sea coast were pirates, that they would surely rob us and perhaps murder us when they found us defenceless; we had no arms on board, and we knew now that unassisted we could save neither ship nor cargo, so it was agreed that we should take to the boats and make for Amoy as the nearest port to leeward where we might expect assistance. By this time (about half-past nine) the natives had found us out. Directly after striking we had taken down all lights, kept the steam down, and conducted everything as quietly as possible, hoping to escape detection, at least till morning; but it was all of no avail, for we could now hear them talking softly, and the loose stones which they dislodged in coming down the slope rolled against the ship's bows. About this time also the ship gave a great crash, as if something had broken, but we could not find out what it was. We swung the boats out, provisioned them, arranged their crews, and put in them nearly all our personal property. We waited until about 11 o'clock. The fog was now as thick as ever, the tide had ebbed, so that all round the bows of the ship was dry. The natives by this time had gathered, I should think in hundreds, for we could hear them under the bows, and all over the face of the hill. They were now throwing stones at us, and so fearing they would cut off our retreat with their boats, we left the ship in four boats. (I append the names of their crew.) Shortly after we left we heard by their yells that they had got on board, we pulled softly clear of the ship, but the fog was very thick yet and we made but poor progress. After 1 o'clock a breeze sprung up and we made what sail we could by spreading the boat's covers to the wind; we had also in our boat a windsail, which we had cut up and tacked to the cover; we could outrun all the others, so we took the lead, towing the others in a line, with about fifteen or twenty yards between each boat. All went on well for a while. At daylight we could just see the Island in a distance, and Pyramid Point to the westward; we hauled in towards the land, making about three or four miles an hour. There were many fishing junks about now, but we managed to keep clear of them until about 9 o'clock, when a fleet got round us, getting in amongst and separating us. At the first shock I saw the third mate's boat crushed up between two junks and instantly plundered. I afterwards saw the boat towed astern of a junk and empty. I think the crew must have got on board the junk. The captain's boat gave one of the junks a rope, and signed to us to do the same; we did so, especially as they promised to tow us to Amoy. They towed us inshore instead, all the time separating us more and more. Henceforward I can only speak especially of my own boat, the others, as far as I could see, were treated the same. The junks had each from eighteen to twenty powerful savage-looking fellows on board. The one that had us in tow had thrown two men on board of us, whose prying eyes soon reckoned up all we had. Shortly after we were taken in tow, the fellows in the junk began hauling the boat alongside, and when they got her under their stern, snatched a bag like a flash, and would in a few seconds have emptied the boat, but I presented a small pocket revolver which I had, and scared them for the time. It was only for the time, for presently another junk came sculling and sailing alongside, and between them she crushed us up and robbed the boat of everything. The last boat or junk got my chronometer amongst other things, but they thought they had the smaller share, and so would have the boat. They had taken a fancy to the cork bags in the boat, but could not get them readily. The boat was no use to us now. Oars and rowlocks having been taken away, so we jumped on board the first junk, the other going away with our boat. The whole affair, from the time the second junk came alongside until she went away again, did not occupy more than two or three minutes. I never before saw such greedy, savage eagerness and despatch. Our tholepins were iron-linked together with small chain. One savage was pulling furiously at one, and finding it would not come, actually wrenched the links of the chain open with his teeth. After getting us in their boat they took us on shore, behind and to the northward of Pyramid Point. At this time (about half past nine) we saw the last of the other boats. They were then four or five miles from the land, with a lot of junks around them, but we could not make out what they were doing. Our junk was now tacking about inside the point, the crew seemingly undecided what to do with us; at last they took their boat to the rocks and made us understand they were going to land us there. I and three others landed, when they shoved the boat off with the other four. One of the most savage of the crowd landed with us, having in his hand a carving knife, part of the plunder. They had not robbed our persons yet, and it seems this was their plan for doing so; they were afraid of attacking us altogether, and they were specially afraid of my revolver; so they divided us. I had my night glass hanging over my shoulder and my watch on me. The fellow demanded them, and as I was loath to part with them, threatened to cut my throat if I did not give them up. I could easily have shot him, but the boat was there and four unarmed men in their clutches. If we had shot him or knocked him down I expect our four shipmates would have been murdered. So I give him first the glasses and then the watch. He also wanted the pistol, but I could not part with that yet, so we walked away from him, I covering him with the pistol. He rubbed his knife savagely on a stone, flourished it wildly about, and threatened to cut my throat. Finding this had no effect, he made us understand that if we went on over the hill, we would get our throats cut by the people. This made me more determined to stick to the pistol, for I thought if it come to that, we would sell our lives as dearly as possible. Finding his threats had no effect, he let us be, but followed us at a respectable distance. When we walked on, the boat went outside the point, and by and bye came in to the southward. We made for the boat and they took us on board. We felt much safer there than with the savage on shore, and those he might bring about us. We tried to persuade them to take us off to a steamer that we had seen in the offing standing to the southward, but they would not. They now searched our pockets, and we let them have all they could get. I gave them what money I had, pistol and all. They were satisfied then, and let us go ashore quickly. One man was standing on the beach, seemingly of some consequence in the next village, and friendly. He guided us to the village where they wanted to strip us, but our friend managed to pass us through unmolested, started us on our way, and left us travelling down the sea coast, followed by a crowd of impudent thieves from the village. This crowd surrounded us as we walked along, and were continually diving into our pockets when they had a chance, and when they had not they trusted us only had their will by force. This torment lasted all the way to Tongboo. On leaving the boats we had some tobacco, pipes, matches, pocket knives and such small articles, but by degrees we lost them. About two o'clock we came to a walled town, which we afterwards found was Tongboo. We found out the mandarin there, and I explained to him our circumstances, and asked for a pass and guide to Amoy. He could not understand English, but I drew on the wall a steamer striking a rock, and by drawing and gesticulating, I tried to make him understand all we wanted. I think he must have understood, but he offered no assistance. I asked for a drink, and he gave us each a very small cup of tea. He had then apparently done all he meant to do, so we left the town, and travelled away to the westward, followed by a crowd as before, but this crowd was only curious, not mischievous. They dropped off by and bye and left us to pursue our way alone, or nearly so. Here and there we picked up for guides—natives who were travelling the same way as ourselves. Two of them, one after the other, took us to places and promised us to get food, though we had no money, but when it came to the point they wanted money, and as we had none, we went without food. As evening drew on we made up our minds to rest for the night among the rocks on the hills we saw ahead; the hills in the peninsula on which Wintow is situated. Between us and the hills was a clay flat, covered at times with the tide and full of holes, but with tracks over it. To our right was a fishing village, and we had nearly slipped past it in the dusk, when we were seen by some of the villagers who soon brought the rest out in a swarm. We made for the hills, but footsore, weary, hungry and unacquainted with the tracks as we were, the mob soon gained on us. They wanted us to go back to their village, and promised us food and lodging for the night. I asked, as I had done all the way, for a guide to Amoy, but they would only hear of us going back to their village. We did not like that, and so pressed on our way up the hill. They tried to force us, and finding that would not do, they spread out, got behind the rocks on each side, and above us and stoned us. It was now dark, and we could not see where they were. One of our men had his cheek laid open, and another got a severe blow on the back with stones, so we had to stand. The mob now gathered round us, and still insisted upon us going back to the village, but we had resolved we would not go. When they found this out, they commenced to rifle us, felt all our pockets, inside our shoes and clothes, snatched caps and belts and even half undressed some of us, but we stuck doggedly to our clothes, and so when they found that we would not go back with them, and had nothing more to be robbed of they left us. We stumbled on a bit farther over the rocks, laid down a while, got up again shivering, and walked till we got warm, then laid down again, and so passed the night. Next morning (Wednesday) we were underweigh again by daylight, travelling to the S. W., and keeping clear of the fishing villages. About eleven o'clock we came to Wintow; we enquired the road to Amoy, but no one could understand us. We asked for food, but no one would give us any. We were leaving the town weary, hungry, and down-hearted, when we came across a man who could speak English. This man (whose name is Ning) proved a good friend indeed, without him I do not know what we should have done. He took us back to the town, gave us a mess of roast sweet potatoes, as much as we could eat, and a large kettle of tea. He also found us a guide, who agreed, for dlrs. 2 a-man—dlrs. 16 altogether—to take us to Amoy, paying all ferry hire and finding us food and lodging by the way. About 3 o'clock the tide served, and we left Wintow in a ferry boat for Chin Chew, bidding good-bye to Ning with grateful hearts, and thanking God for the friend he had raised us in our need. We got to Chin Chew that night, stopped there, and early next morning started on our journey to Amoy. On the way down we had bad roads, hard walking and indifferent fare, but the people did not molest us, and our guide fulfilled his contract by landing us in Amoy on Friday afternoon.

I suppose my tale ought to end now, but I cannot finish quite without an acknowledgment of gratitude to the gentlemen at Amoy, and the captain and officers and engineers of the steamer Yesso, for their sympathy and kindness to me and my shipmates.

J. Stanhope, late mate s.s. Don

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE POWER OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

On Tuesday last week the following judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Green in reference to the inability of the Court of Small Causes to enforce the attendance of witnesses :—

This is an application to this court to remove and try and determine, as a Court of Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction, under section 13 of the Letters Patent constituting the High Court at Bombay, a certain cause, No. 4,350, depending but not adjudicated upon in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay. It appears by the affidavit of Mr. Charles Albert Winter, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, who are solicitors for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, that in August last one Peerbhoy Khimjee instituted a suit against the company to recover Rs. 766-11-4, as damages for short delivery of certain goods delivered to the company at Damaun to be carried to Bombay and delivered to the said Peerbhoy Khimjee. That on the 22nd December 1870 the suit came on for hearing before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, then Acting as First Judge of the Small Causes Court. That the company had, by permission of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Surat, and by paying their expenses, procured the attendance at Bombay as witnesses on their behalf of one Hormusjee Bazonjee, an inspector of customs, and one Bhimbhoy Vussonjee, a weighing clerk at Koonta, a customs station on the limits of the Portuguese territory of Damaun, and the British territories. That on the 22nd December 1870, after the evidence for the plaintiff and the evidence of the said Hormusjee Bazonjee and Bhimbhoy Vussonjee for the defence had been taken, the case was adjourned. That on the 9th February 1871 the case again came on for hearing, when the plaintiff applied for an adjournment, on the ground of the absence of his legal adviser, which application was refused by the judge, whereupon the plaintiff asked leave to elect a nonsuit. That the plaintiff was thereupon nonsuited by the judge, notwithstanding the opposition of the solicitor for the Railway Company, who represented that he would be unable to get his witnesses again from Koonta. That the said Peerbhoy Bhimjee has filed another suit, No. 4,350 of 1871, against the company for the same cause of action, and to recover the same sum as was claimed in the former suit. That the said Hormusjee Bazonjee and Bhimjee Vussonjee are material witnesses for the defence, and are beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes, and can neither by the process of that court be compelled to attend and give evidence in Bombay, or to give evidence under Commission. There is no doubt that the late Supreme Court of Bombay had power by *certiorari* to remove suits depending in the Court of Small Causes in the cases specified in section 54 of Act IX. of 1850 (The Small Causes Court's Act.) The conditions of such removal were that the debt or damage or value of the property claimed should exceed Rs. 100, and that the leave of a judge of the Supreme Court should be obtained on proof to his satisfaction that some question of law or equity was likely to arise in the cause which by reason either of its difficulty, novelty, or general importance, or of some erroneous course of decision on the same point in the Court of Small Causes might appear to him fit to be tried in the Supreme Court, and upon such terms as to payment of costs, giving security for debt or costs or otherwise as he might think fit. By the operation of section 11 of the 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104 (the Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India), the power of removing causes from the Small Causes Court given to the late Supreme Court by section 54 of Act IX. of 1850 is continued to the High Court, and the case cited by counsel of Pillans vs. the P. & O. Steam Ship Company, 1 Ind. Jur., p. 68, is a precedent for the exercise by the High Court of the power of removing by *certiorari* a suit from the Small Causes Court given to the late Supreme Court by section 54 of Act IX. of 1850 in a case coming within the conditions prescribed by that section. I mention section 54 of Act IX. of 1850 (which, however, it will be material to consider for another purpose) at the outset to explain why I treat the present application as one not for a writ of *certiorari* under the practice of the late Supreme Court, but for an order under section 13 of the Letters Patent of the High Court. The circumstances of the case, as they appear from Mr. Winter's affidavit, do not bring the application within section 54 of Act IX. of 1850 It does not appear to me that any such question of law or equity as is there mentioned is likely to arise, and indeed that ground for the present application is not suggested; but the ground of the application is that certain persons are material witnesses for the company at the hearing of the cause, and that the Small Cause Court has no jurisdiction to compel their attendance or procure the taking of their evidence on Commission. These circumstances, it is contended, make the case a proper one for the exercise of the power conferred on the High Court by section 13 of the Letters Patent; by which it is ordained, "That the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have power to remove and to try and determine as a Court of Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction any suit being or falling within the jurisdiction of any court, whether within or without the Presidency of Bombay, subject to its superintendence when the said High Court shall think proper to do so either on the agreement of the parties to that effect or for purposes of justice, the reasons for so doing being recorded on the proceedings of the said High Court." Now, I do not feel any difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the removal of this cause is proper for purposes of justice, having regard to the fact that the defendants have already at considerable expense and trouble procured the attendance and examination in Bombay of the two witnesses in question; that such attendance and examination was rendered of no avail by the application of the plaintiff for a nonsuit having been granted by the judge; and that the defendants, the company, are unable again to compel the attendance of those witnesses. In my opinion the First Judge of the Small Cause Court (if it be true that the difficulty of again procuring the attendance of the defendants' witnesses was duly represented to him) should not in the circumstances of the case have exercised his power to nonsuit the plaintiff, except on the terms of the plaintiff consenting that the evidence already taken on behalf of the defendants should be used in any future suit which the plaintiff might institute for the same cause of action. The difficulty I have felt with regard to the application of the 13th clause of the Letters Patent, has not, however, been on the question whether the removal of the suit is proper for purposes of justice, but on this, whether the Court of Small Causes at Bombay can be said to be "subject to the superintendence" of the High Court. The Charter Act and the Charter itself do not afford much, or, indeed, any assistance on this point, as sec. 15 of the Act enacts that "each of the High Courts established under this Act shall have superintendence over all courts which may be subject to its appellate jurisdiction," &c., and clause 16 of the Letters Patent ordains "that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall be a court of appeal from the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Bombay, and from all other courts subject to its superintendence," &c., so that, taking the Act and Letters Patent together, I find that the High Court has superintendence where it has appellate jurisdiction, and has appellate jurisdiction where it has superintendence. Now, there can be little doubt that the High Court is not in any proper sense a court of appeal for the Small Causes Court. The judges of that court have indeed power in their discretion under sec. 55 of Act IX. of 1850, and under sec. 7 of Act XXVI. of 1864 are bound, in case, falling within such last-mentioned section, to reserve questions of law or equity, as to which they entertain any doubts, or which they are requested by either party to reserve for the opinion of the High Court. But neither this power or obligation to reserve questions for the High Court, nor the power of the High Court to remove causes under the 54th section, gives the High Court appellate jurisdiction, properly so called, over the Small Causes Court. However, sec. 15 of the Charter Act does not, in my opinion, limit the superintendence of the High Court to the Courts which may be subject to its appellate jurisdiction, it only says that over such courts the High Court shall have superintendence, not that it shall have superintendence over those courts which are subject to its appellate jurisdiction and over no others. This section 15 of the Charter Act was discussed in the matter of John Thomson, reported in 6 Beng. L. R., p. 181, where it was held that the High Court of Bengal has general superintendence over the Court of the Recorder of Moulmein, so as to have power to set aside an order of the Recorder directing the withdrawal of a license to practise as an advocate in the Small Causes Courts at Rangoon and Moulmein. That case, however, does not exactly touch the question in the present case, as (by Act XXI. of 1863, which established the Recorder's Court at Moulmein) a certain appellate jurisdiction, though a limited one, over such court is given to the High Court of Bengal, and it was held that the existence of such appellate jurisdiction, though limited, brought the Court in question under the superintendence of the High Court within sec. 15 of the Charter Act. In the present case I am of opinion that the Bombay Court of Small Causes must be considered to be subject to the superintendence of the High Court at Bombay, for the purpose of sec. 13 of the Letters Patent, for the following reasons :—Subject to the conditions prescribed in sec. 54 of Act IX. of 1850 the High Court has authority, under that section, to remove causes from the Small Causes Court and itself to try and determine them. By sec. 41 of the same Act, any general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Small Causes Court, made and issued by the judges of that court, are to be sent to the High Court for approval of the judges of that court, though they are to have force until disapproved. Then, there is the power of this court (which has been from time to time exercised) to prohibit the Bombay Court of Small Causes from proceeding where it is acting without jurisdiction or in excess of its jurisdiction, which is a power of the same kind as that exercised over the County Courts in England by the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster by means of a writ of prohibition. Then there is the power of reserving questions of law or equity for the opinion of the High Court, and the obligation to do so in cases above the value of Rs. 500, on the application of either of the parties, to which I have already adverted. The decision of the High Court on such reserved question is binding on the Small Causes Court, and Mr. Justice Phear, in the above cited case of John Thomson, it is to be noticed, speaks of such a power of reference to the opinion of the High Court as a 'modified form of appeal." For the above reasons I am of opinion that the Bombay Court of Small Causes, though not subject in all respects, or perhaps generally, to the superintendence of the High Court, nor, strictly speaking, subject to its appellate jurisdiction at all, is so far subject to its superintendence as to give the latter court, under sec. 13 of the Letters Patent, power to remove and try and determine any suit pending in the former court when the High Court, for purposes of justice, shall think proper to do so. The order which I consider proper to be made on this application is as follows :—That an order be issued, under the seal of this court, addressed to the judges of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, that all proceedings in suit instituted in the said court, No. 4,350 of 1871, by Peerbhoy Khimjee against the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, be removed from the said Court of Small Causes to this court, and commanding the said judges to send and certify to this court the said proceedings, with all things touching the same as fully and entirely as the same remain in their court before them, that this court may further cause to be done thereupon, what of right this court shall see fit to be done, unless cause be shown to the contrary by or on behalf of the said judges, or the said Peerbhoy Khimjee within four days after service of this order on the clerk of the said Bombay Court of Small Causes, and on the said Peerbhoy Khimjee respectively. And it is further ordered that in the meantime and until the further order to this Court, the said Peerbhoy Khimjee be restrained by injunction from further proceeding with the said suit No. 4,350 of 1871. And it is hereby recorded, in pursuance of sec. 13 of the Letters Patent, that the reason for making this order is the consideration of the inability of the said Bombay Court of Small Causes to enforce the attendance or procure the evidence of witnesses material and necessary for the defence of the said suit.

INWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. steamer Poonah from Suez, Aden and Galle, arrived at Madras on the 25th March, with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Revd Mr Schaffter, Colonel Serres, Miss Kitson, Mr Rice's child and servant, and Captain Hay's two native servants.

From Galle to Madras—Mr Mayne and servant

From Southampton to Calcutta—Colonel and Mrs Dunbar, Major Duncan, Messrs Mardell, Grant, and Fecher.

From Brindisi to Calcutta—Mr A B Fisher.

From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mr Halifax and Miss Macdonald's servant.

From Hong Kong to Calcutta—Messrs Beilman, Majoribanks, and Mackenzie.

From Bombay to Calcutta—Colonel Wild and twenty-six lascars.

The Poonah left the same evening for Calcutta.

TRAFFIC OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

There was a serious falling off in the traffic of the Madras Railway during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1870. The weekly traffic returns show that the receipts during these periods for both south-west and north-west lines were Rs. 13,66,456 and Rs. 11,43,301 as against Rs. 15,26,049 and Rs. 16,08,838 in the corresponding quarters of 1869. The additional mileage open during 1870 makes the decrease still more striking, and the Government of Madras was requested lately by the Supreme Government to ascertain the cause of this diminution of traffic.

The reply dated 18th February 1871 stated as follows :—

The decline of passenger traffic is attributed to the prevalence of cholera in several of the principal towns contiguous to the railway, and to the circumstance that the depression in the cotton market, and in traffic generally, indisposed the public to make such use of the line as the people, it is believed, would be inclined to do in more prosperous times; while the decrease in luggage, which is the only item worthy of notice under the second head, has been the natural result of the falling off in passenger traffic.

Of the decrease of Rs. 6,03,683 under "Goods," Rs. 4,82,297 are owing to the article of cotton, of which a smaller quantity than in previous years has of late found its way to the coast, owing to the depreciation of its value in Europe. It is thought that considerable quantities are held back by the growers in anticipation of a rise in price, and, till this takes place, it is feared that little improvement in the returns is to be expected.

I am to add that the state of the traffic receives close attention, and every circumstance is taken advantage of which is considered likely to conduce to its development.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Appended are the comments of the Government of India on the review of the revenue account of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for the first half of 1870. The communication is dated 17th March 1871 and is from Major E. C. S. Williams, R.E., Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., to the Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, P. W. Dept. (Railway) :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 168, dated 14th February 1871, forwarding the Review of the Revenue Account of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for the first half of 1870.

The Review has been prepared in the form lately prescribed, and I am directed to express the acknowledgments by the Government of India of the satisfactory way in which Captain Oldham has commenced the system of analysis which is now to be adopted throughout India.

The cost of carrying freight which is deduced by the Reviewer is stated to be only approximate for want of certain information, but it represents facts of the gravest importance to the well-doing of this line. The average *cost* of carrying a ton-mile of goods is shown to have been 7·35 pies. This is almost identical with the *charge* made to the public for the bulk of the goods traffic in Upper India, which results in a large profit.

One great cause of the high cost of working is the amount of deadweight hauled over the line, and to reduce this every effort should be made. It appears from the figures of the Review that of the total coaching ton-mileage, 37,361,361, only 3,594,077 ton-mile represent paying freight; that is to say, about 9½ tons of dead load were hauled for every ton of paying load. The total goods ton-mileage was 128,515,622, of which 33,080,038 were due to the carriage of paying freight, that is to say about 2 4/5 tons of dead load were hauled for every ton of paying load. Taking the whole traffic together, for every ton of paying load, 0·94 ton of engine, tender and brakes, and 2·61 tons of vehicles, or in all, 3·55 tons of deadweight were hauled.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway has no gradients, and the working expenses are not increased by any such peculiarity in the first construction of the line or by any other exceptional circumstance, and the balance of traffic is more favourable than on many better paying lines. The half-year's account showed a comparatively favourable result, the revenue having largely, and the expenditure only slightly, increased. There is undoubtedly then great room for improvement in the working management, and some points to which attention should be especially turned are indicated by the Review. Thus it is shown that the—

Passenger train mileage was........174,795
And the 1st class vehicle mileage was..332,858

so that there were about two 1st class carriages on an average in each passenger train, while the average number of passengers in each such vehicle was 0·99. This seems to point to the necessity of greater watchfulness over the traffic arrangements, and the 2nd class passenger traffic does not appear to have been worked more economically than the 1st class. The vehicle mileage was 477,659, or nearly 3 vehicles to each train, while out of the 40 seats in every such vehicle, only 4·2 were occupied on an average.

If these matters have not already engaged the attention of the Consulting Engineer, I am directed to point them out, and to request that the Government of Bombay will direct the working arrangements of the line to be very carefully scrutinised with a view to improving the proportion of paying to non-paying weight.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The rapidity and certainty with which this Oil will restore strength to the most feeble are thus described by Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case : "After the Pale Oil, and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

PREPARATION OF CARBOLIC ACID FROM A PLANT GROWING IN ABUNDANCE ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

The *Gazette of India* publishes the following interesting communication from Mr. Broughton, Government Quinologist, relative to his success in preparing carbolic acid from the Andromeda Leschenaultii, a plant which grows in great abundance on the Neilgherries. It is dated Ootacamund, 9th Jan. 1871, and addressed to the Madras Government :—

Referring to G. Os. No. 2505, of 4th September 1869, and No. 118 of 22nd January 1870, in the Revenue Department, I beg to communicate some facts concerning an indigenous source of carbolic acid.

Early in 1867 Mr. McIvor requested me to examine an essential oil which he had obtained from a very common hill-plant, the *Andromeda Leschenaultii*. I did so, and was enabled to identify the oil as methy-salicylic acid, and almost identical with the Canadian oil of wintergreen. Oil of wintergreen is an object of some slight commerce, being used in perfumery, and occasionally in medicine as an anti-spasmodic. The oil from this Indian source contains less of the peculiar hydrocarbon oil, which forms a natural and considerable admixture with the Canadian oil, and therefore is somewhat superior in quality to the latter. The commercial demand for the oil is not, however, considerable enough to make its occurrence in India of much direct importance.

It occurred to me in 1869 that methy-salicylic acid would, however, under suitable treatment, furnish carbolic acid according to a decomposition described by Gerhardt. After a few experiments I was successful in preparing considerable quantities of pure carbolic acid.

The method of manufacture is as follows:—The oil is heated with a dilute solution of a caustic alkali, by which means it is saponified and dissolved, methylic alcohol of great purity being liberated. The solution of the oil is then decomposed by any mineral acid, when beautiful crystals of salicylic acid are formed. These are gathered, squeezed, and dried. They are then mixed with common quicklime or sand, and distilled in an iron retort; carbolic acid of great purity, and crystallizing with the greatest readiness passes into the receiver.

This acid is equal to the purest kind obtained from coal-tar, and employed in medicine. I exhibited a specimen of it at the Neilgherry Exhibition in 1869. It of course possesses all the qualities which has rendered this substance almost indispensable in modern medical and surgical practice.

I had hoped, from the inexhaustible abundance with which the plant grows on the Neilgherries, that the carbolic acid from this source could be prepared at less cost than that imported. I have not yet had an opportunity of working on a large scale with an itinerant still as would be necessary for its cheapest production; but from some calculations I have lately made, I am led to think it can scarcely be prepared for less than the price of that procured from coal-tar. The purest kinds from the latter source costs 4 shillings a lb.; I estimate the cost of that from this indigenous source at from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 per lb. *in this country*.

The carbolic acid from the above source has certain advantages over the coal-tar acid consequent on its extreme purity. It is less deliquescent, and cannot possibly be open to the suspicion of contamination with certain other products of coal-tar which possess injurious qualities. This occasional suspicion, indeed, has led to the introduction of the costly thymol in France, as a substitute in delicate cases for carbolic acid.

In conclusion, I am led to the belief that it would not be advisable to prepare carbolic acid from this singular source, when the comparative cost shows that the gain must be very small or non-existent. But it appears to me well worthy of record that, should circumstances render the supply of the English product difficult or uncertain as in the case of war, or the English price increase, a practically inexhaustible source exists in this country from which this indispensable substance, in its purest state, can be obtained at a slight enhancement of the present price.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras, dated 2nd March.—The Government are much obliged to Mr. Broughton for his interesting communication, which will be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, in view to the information being disseminated whenever it is likely to be of value. The Government think it desirable that a specimen of this plant, and its products in the various stages, down to the formation of the carbolic acid, should accompany the report, and request that Mr. Broughton will be good enough to supply them with what he may consider sufficient for the purpose. The papers will be also forwarded to the Government of India for information.

BROUGHAM'S STORY OF HIS LIFE.

If Henry Brougham had not been Lord Brougham, but merely a man of average powers of mind and literary expression, such a book as the present* would have been of no slight charm and value for the social or historical student. A man dying but the other day, with faculties singularly little dimmed by years, who was born more than nine decades before, could not have gone through the world without gathering rich material for recital to the generation amid which he spent his closing years. But when the narrator has been among the foremost and busiest makers of the history which he recounts—when the world-famous scenes which he paints would fail to be complete without his own figure—then, indeed, let him perform the function well or ill, posterity has reason for sincere thankfulness to the man who adds to the labour of doing his acts the labour of describing them. In the case of Lord Brougham, no doubt, the latter toil was one of love. Of vanity or self-conceit, in the more unpleasant or vulgar form of either, we do not mean here to accuse him; but there is no denying to him the possession of a self-esteem and self-confidence which, as they entered into the success of all that he achieved, so they made him value at its full amount the personal triumph of that success. We find a posthumous testimony to this well won self-content on—or rather before—the first page of this volume, in a note "To the Reader," which we give as it stands :

The following instructions were given by Lord Brougham to me, as his executor :

"Before the Autobiography can be published, you must see that it is arranged chronologically.

"If (writing from memory) I have made mistakes in dates, or in proper names, let such be corrected; but the *Narrative* is to be printed, *AS I HAVE WRITTEN IT*.

"I alone am answerable for all its statements, faults, and omissions. I will have no Editor employed to alter, or rewrite what I desire shall be published as *EXCLUSIVELY MY OWN*.

"Brougham, November 1867."

In publishing Lord Brougham's Autobiography, the above explicit directions, have been scrupulously obeyed.

Brougham and Vaux.

Brougham, January 1871.

Masterful and self-capable to the last, Henry Brougham insists that his dead hand alone shall trace before the reader the story of his long and busy life—longer and busier than so many measurable even by the same scale of years since he began to work so early and left off working so late. We do not think that the reader has very much reason to complain of the obedience to the author's instructions presumably given by his brother and the inheritor of his title. Here and there we find a phrase repeated; sometimes, in the latter part of the volume, there is a great disadvantage in the occasional absence of proper connecting matter; and the lack of notes and explanations is often felt. But, on the whole, considering that Lord Brougham was far over fourscore when he wrote, the general smoothness of the matter and style cannot but strike one with surprise, and with that new posthumous admiration which the writer so fearlessly challenges.

After briefly expressing regret that he did not sooner begin compliance with the desires of his friends to write a life of himself, while many things were fresher in memory, Lord Brougham quotes some of his mother's "Notes about Henry," which constitute a loving certificate of his precocity. "From a very tender age he excelled all his cotemporaries. Nothing to him was a labour—no task prescribed that was not performed long before the time expected."

His grandmother used to compare him to the Admirable Crichton—and so forth. Of this grandmother more anon; of the grandmother by the father's side Henry himself tells us that she was born in Queen Anne's reign, and that he had heard her, when she was about ninety years of age, "relate all the circumstances of the execution of Charles I. as they had been told to her by an eye-witness who stood opposite to Whitehall, and saw the King come out upon the scaffold." Lord Brougham speaks of another female ancestress who lived to the age of 106, and whose years, added to those of his grandmother and himself, actually connected the period of the Great Exhibitions with the time of the Great Elizabeth! His own family thus gave precedents for his own length of days; but his genius he traces to another source. With a curious and not uncharacteristic touch of cynicism, he tells us how his cousin-neighbour, Mary Whelpdale, whom his father was to have married, died the very day before the wedding, and adds :

"It has often struck me that what seemed to my father an irretrievable calamity may have been the means of saving me from obscurity. If Mary Whelpdale had been my mother, she would no doubt have materially enriched the Saxon blood I derived from my father; but I should have remained in the state of respectable mediocrity which seems to have characterised my many ancestors, none of whom, so far as I have been able to discover, were ever remarkable for anything. . . . Nor do I find we improved in intellect even after an infusion of very pure Norman blood, which came into our veins from Harold, Lord of Vaux, in Normandy. I think, then, I am fairly entitled to argue that I, at least, owe much to the Celtic blood which my mother brought from the clans of Struan and Kinloch-Moidart."

His mother was the niece of Dr. Robertson, the historian of America, in whose house at Edinburgh the elder Henry Brougham met her, during a visit he paid there for the recovery of his spirits after the shock of Mary Whelpdale's death; and at Edinburgh the future Lord Chancellor was born, on the 19th of September, 1778.

It is to the sister of Dr. Robertson, the mother of his mother, that Lord Brougham declares he "owed all his success in life." Remarkable for beauty, but far more for a masculine intellect and clear understanding, she was Henry's constant companion from his earliest infancy until he left college; and, from the grateful and affectionate praises which he lavishes on her memory, she seems to have been indeed one of those women whom to have loved was a liberal education She first instilled into his mind "the strongest desire for information, and the first principles of that persevering energy in the pursuit of every kind of knowledge which, more than any natural talents I may possess, has enabled me to stick to and to accomplish, how far successfully it is not for me to say, every task I ever undertook." Working with him from day to day at his lessons, she pushed him rapidly through the inferior schools, until, at only seven years old, he was ready for the High School. There he came under the powerful personal and professional influence of the well-known Dr. Adam, of whose character and ways we get a most genial and laudatory account—as, indeed of almost all the celebrated men of the Northern Athens into close contact with whom Brougham came during his educational career. With a humility which he could well afford when he wrote, he pronounces it to be "a great mistake, into which Lord Cockburn and others have fallen, the fancying that I at all distinguished myself at the High School—a mistake caused by persons reflecting backward from one period to another." Dr. Robertson directed his studies; and at the University, though he does not seem to have won remarkable honours, he undoubtedly raised in the minds of all who knew him great expectations. Of Robertson and his sister, the Adams and the Clerks, Playfair, Stewart, and Black, we have animated, loving well-studied pictures; and the sketches of the debating societies—the Speculative, and the Juvenile Literary—give us no insignificant clue to the future success of Brougham, Jeffrey, and many other young men of the time, as orators and reasoners. The Edinburgh bar, and Edinburgh society generally, in those days was brilliant as it had never been before and never has been since; and in the debating societies the youthful talents of the day emulated the achievements of their great forensic models in efforts not more inspired by eloquence than chastened by refined taste and illuminated by earnest study. Yet were they anything but prigs; they "went in" heartily for holiday pleasures—witness some genial, nay, rollicking, letters of Brougham's, describing a tour by sea among the Western Isles, which are perhaps the brightest and freshest things in the book; and his account of certain interludes in his student life, which we cannot do better than give in his own words :

"There was a set of us guilty, at occasional times, of very riotous and unseemly proceedings. After the day's work we would adjourn to the Apollo Club, where the orgies were more of the 'high jinks' than of the calm or philosophical debating order; or to Johnny Dow's, celebrated for oysters. I do believe it was there that I acquired that love for oysters which adheres to me even now; so much so, that on coming to an inn, the first question I generally ask is, Have you any oysters? But sometimes, if not generally, these nocturnal meetings had endings that in no small degree disturbed the tranquillity of the good town of Edinburgh. I cannot tell how the fancy originated; but one of our constant exploits, after an evening at the Apollo or at Johnny's, was to parade the streets of the New Town, and wrench the brass knockers off the doors, or tear out the brass handles of the bells! No such ornaments existed in the Old Town; but the New Town, lately built, abounded in sea-green doors and huge brazen devices, which were more than our youthful hands could resist. The number we tore off must have been prodigious; for I remember a large dark closet in my father's house, of which I kept the key, and which was literally filled with our *spolia opima*. We had no choice but to hoard them; for it is pretty obvious we could not exhibit or otherwise dispose of them. It was a strange fancy! and must have possessed some extraordinary fascination; for it will scarcely be credited, and yet it is true as gospel, that so late as March, 1803, when we gave a farewell banquet (I think at Fortune's Hotel) to Horner, on his leaving Edinburgh for ever to settle in London, we accompanied by the grave and most sedate Horner (æt. 25, or, to speak quite correctly, 24 years and 7 months), sallied forth to the North Bridge, and there halted in front of Mr. Manderson the druggist's shop, where I, hoisted on the shoulders of the tallest of the company, placed myself on the top of the doorway, held on by the sign, and twisted off the enormous brazen serpent which formed the explanatory announcement of the business that was carried on within. I forget the end of the adventure, but I rather think the city guard exhibited unusual activity on that occasion, and that we had a hard run for it."

This is not the only occasion on which Brougham makes on secret of the convivial freaks of his youth, but rather glories in them. For instance, he writes to Lord Robertson from Stornoway, in August, 1799—

"Every morning we shoot grouse, hare, snipe, and deer till five o'clock, then eat the most luxurious dinners of game and fish, drinking claret, champagne, hermitage, and hock; at night we are uninformly and universally *dead* (drunk). Your humble servant being in the chair (*ex officio*), does his best, and, having a good capacity enough for wine, does odd enough things. Yesterday our mess fell off—Campbell and I, and two natives, set in to it, and among four had twelve port bottles; the natives and Bob being stowed away, I finished another bottle and a half of port with an old exciseman, major of the volunteers. This morning I went out and found all Stornoway in full tongue at my astonishing feat; went to the moors, walked it off, and killed a brace of hares at one discharge (keeping their skins for shoes) above a hundred yards off, and a grouse soon after still farther; and to-night we give a ball."

More wonderful still than Brougham's bibulous capacity, rare even in those undegenerate days, is the energy and elasticity, the buoyant and almost reckless animal spirits, that marked the man, in common with many of his contemporaries and friends. Nothing could better indicate this half-barbarous gleefulness of strong youth than the account of the storm in which Brougham and the leader of the Western expedition forced the captain to put to sea :

"In the dead of night we were in a storm indeed. The sailors all expecting to see *Dairt* in half a *shake*, and the captain (who was twenty years a North Sea smuggler, and has been twelve times and a half wrecked), crying, 'I don't know what to do! As damned a tool this ship as ever dipped her gob in salt brine since Adam wrought at hemp-picking in Chatham dockyard, d—n his soul.' So he applied to the *Doctor*, as the oldest man on board, for his advice; but, I before told you, a terrible *muck* (coward); and he voted for instantly making port. . . . Thither we came, and here we have been again at the flesh-pots and shooting and drinking."

The tour in the Western Isles—undertaken by Brougham in company with John Joseph Henry, nephew of the Earl of Moira, and Charles Stuart, afterwards prominent in the history of the Peninsular War—was, in fellowship with Stuart alone, prolonged to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and the author has given us in full his notes of the journey copious, intelligent, and fraught with much interesting matter about the social and political condition of the countries visited. On his return home, though he had "an invincible repugnance" to the profession of the law, which he had chosen, desiring to enter political life by the avenue of diplomacy, he was persuaded to go forward "working at his distasteful profession"—strange words, in view of the triumphs he subsequently achieved through it, but amply explaining his deficiencies as a lawyer. Passing by a little series of vivid cabinet portraits of the leaders of the Scotch bar, we come to the important episode in Brougham's history which relates to the establishment of the "Edinburgh Review." Here strong exception is taken to the accuracy of Sydney Smith's account of its origin "in an eighth or ninth story or flat in Buccleuch-place, the then elevated residence of Mr. Jeffrey." Lord Brougham properly says that there never was a house eight or nine stories high in Buccleuch-place—though he improperly places that locality in "the new town of Edinburgh." On a point of more importance, he directly contradicts Smith, who was never appointed editor as he asserts. The contradiction is given in somewhat caustic phrase. "He read over the articles, and so far may be said to have edited the first number; but regularly constituted editor he never was, for, with all his other rare and remarkable qualities, there was not a man among us less fitted for such a position. He was a very moderate classic; he had not the smallest knowledge of mathematics or of any science. He could no more have edited" certain papers in the early numbers "than he could have written the Principia. He was an admirable joker." "One stormy night, in March, 1802," Smith unfolded to Brougham and Jeffrey the scheme of his Review, which the former warmly adopted at first, while it took all Smith's persuasive power to win Jeffrey's adhesion, such was his "inconceivable timidity," both then and while the first number was in progress. Indeed, Brougham at one time was near withdrawing from the enterprise altogether; for it was not clear that the sole and undivided management was to rest in Jeffrey's hands, apart from any control either by publishers or by colleagues. But when Brougham was satisfied on this score, he threw himself into the work with his characteristic energy; and seven of the articles in the very first number came from his pen. "The success was far beyond any of our expectations. It was so great that Jeffrey was utterly dumbfounded." Lord Brougham is justly proud of the "long and successful career the Review was afterwards to run, and the vast reforms and improvements in all our institutions, social as well as political, it was destined to effect." And in quitting this most interesting glimpse into literary history, we would do injustice to both Smith and Brougham if we did not notice the handsome *amende* made a few pages further on for the sharp strictures already quoted : "To Sydney Smith much is due. The share he had in the good work has never been sufficiently appreciated. He was a very remarkable man, a great lover of freedom, but a still more fervent lover of truth"—and more in the same strain; while the Review is acknowledged to have owed much of its continuing success to Smith's wise counsel to Constable, that a *permanent* editor should be engaged, and that *every* contributor should be paid.

After we pass the episode of the "Edinburgh," the Autobiography falls off considerably in liveliness. The jottings of a tour in Holland—whither Brougham, armed with American papers, went to hunt up information on the slave trade—and in Italy, are abrupt and hardly satisfactory. The story of the mission to Portugal in 1806—in which he attended Lord St. Vincent and Lord Rosslyn, when the British Government desired to enforce upon the Portuguese the necessity of providing against French invasion, and to concert means for the defence of the country—is told with disproportionate prolixity, and has little to arouse the interest of a reader now-a-days. Nor will the flagging attention be greatly stimulated by the three chapters devoted to the home and foreign politics of 1808-11, and consisting largely of a series of letters addressed by Brougham to Lord Howick, who afterwards became Earl Grey. In 1810, offered a seat in Parliament by the Duke of Bedford, Brougham was returned for Camelford, and made his maiden speech on the 5th of March, in the adjourned debate on Mr. Whitbread's motion for a vote of censure on the Government in reference to Lord Chatham's report of the Walcheren Expedition. The new member, writing two generations later, complacently says : "I had no reason to be dissatisfied with my speech, which was favourably received, as indeed first attempts usually are; and I was afterwards told that my arguments had assisted to produce the defeat of Ministers, who found themselves compelled to agree to Mr. Whitbread's motion." This first of the three volumes of which the Autobiography is to consist closes with a letter from Brougham to Earl Grey, written at the end of 1811, when the seat at Camelford had been sold, and the member had to seek accommodation elsewhere. Thus, the political matter in the present volume is in fact but the introduction to the story of Lord Brougham's real public life—a story which it is to be hoped that the illustrious but arbitrary autobiographer has told in a pleasanter and more connected form. The letters are often agreeable and useful reading, full of vivid side-lights on the history, the politics, the society, and the Court life of the day; but they are ill-connected, and have too much, in the way in which they are presented, the air of being thrust upon the reader merely because they seemed important to the writer. The parts of the volume that, with all their defects, are of real value and interest, are those reminiscences of youth on which we have preferred now to dwell; and we can desire nothing better than that, when the great scenes and events in which Brougham figured so prominently are related, it will be with the spirit and clearness and "go" that mark the recital of the family history, or the record of the student escapades.—*Daily Telegraph.*

---

* The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham : written by himself. In three volumes. Vol. I. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta Madras.	Agra. Bombay.	Kurrachee. Lahore.	Shanghai. Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 7/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 11/16	,,
3	do.	1/10 5/8	,,
2	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
1	do.	1/10 3/8	,,
On demand		1/10 5/16	,,
On Scotland		1/10 5/16	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/4	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no nterest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 28th March, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dummies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS; for List, Prices, and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Offices :
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Chairman of the General Court;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

Directors in Edinburgh :
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

Directors in London :
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor :
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

Auditor :
George Murray, C.A.

General Manager :
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of :—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of :—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz. :—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	...John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts	...Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)	...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	...Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore	...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	...Messrs. Buchanan & Co.
	and
Bombay	...W. NICOL & Co.

January 1871.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited.

Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.

Directors.
G. A. SUMMERS, Esq. D. E. GOSTLING Esq.
N. SPENCER, Jr., Esq. J. RICH, Esq.
G. GAHAGAN, Esq. J. F. VAZ, Esq.
J. ANDERSON, Esq.

Medical Referee.
Dr. W. P. PARTRIDGE.

Secretary.
N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.

Trustees.
G. A. SUMMERS, Esq. N. SPENCER, Jr., Esq.

Auditors.
D. E. GOSTLING, Esq. J. RICH, Esq.

Office of Society—No. 28, NESBIT LANE.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
under the personal management of
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their choice STOCK, which is constantly receiving additions by Mail and Canal Steamers.

The Goods being specially manufactured to their Order will be found to offer the great advantage of being thoroughly suited to this climate.

Catalogues forwarded on application with instructions for self-measurement, and their Liberal system for dealing with prompt Cash purchasers.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Gent's Overland Trunks, Best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The correct height for Cabin ...	30 inches. 25 0 33 ,, ... 28 0	28 0 32 0
Ladies' with Tray, light and strong Folding, Division for Millinery, and upper compartment, the best made ...	36 inches. 45 0	50 0
Portmanteaus to fit under Railway seat, Brown Leather, Wide and Flat, with strong brass lever Locks, Shirt Case, &c. A very serviceable article	24 ,, ... 23 8 27 ,, ... 25 0	26 0 28 8
Hand Bags, Black Best Hide, Strong Brass Tumbler Locks, lined throughout with Linen ...	10 0 13 8	11 8 15 0
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Morocco Leather, Outside Pocket, Spring Fastening patent Lock, &c. ...	6 8 7 8 9 0	7 8 8 8 10 0
Rug Straps, best Brown Leather with connecting Handles...	2 0	2 4
Soiled Linen Bags, made of best Canvas, Strong Locks, and Leather Straps	4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
Rugs, pure Alpaca, very soft and light, neat Colors, full size...	12 8 16 8	14 0 18 8
Blankets, Scarlet, Real Whitney, full size, per pair...	22 0	25 0
Travelling Pillows, large and small ...	2 0	2 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SHIRTS.

FITTING WITH EASE AND PRECISION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts, &c., six for ...	22 8	25 8
Fine Long Cloth—Linen Fronts, &c.	28 0	31 0
Best—French printed Cambric Collars attached.	28 0	31 8
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts ...	7 0	8 0
Oxford Cloth. This comfortable and absorbing material is highly in favour with those actively engaged ...	each 6 8 six for 37 0	7 8 42 8
Silk and Wool. The best and Thinnest made, thoroughly Shrunk in a variety of plain colors and neat Fancy Stripes.	each 9 0 six for 52 0	10 0 58 0
Spun Silk—Wove Colors. The best quality made ...	each 11 8 six for 67 0	13 0 75 0
Flannel—Pure Wool, Plain and Fancy Colors, thoroughly shrunk ...	each 8 8 six for 49 0	9 8 56 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

BEST DERBY MANUFACTURE.

GENT.'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Half Dressed, a strong useful Sock...	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours ...	12 8	13 8
Dressed, with Fancy Stripes ...	14 8	16 8
Fine, Fancy Stripes ...	16 8	18 8
Superfine ditto ...	18 8	21 0
Balbriggan, "Real" ...	25 0	29 0

GENT.'S REAL MERINO SOCKS.

Pure, Shrinkless, and perfectly Soft.

Plain Colours ...	14 8	16 8
Superfine Fancy Stripes ...	16 8	18 8
Extra Fine Fancy Stripes ...	18 8	21 0
Ditto ditto ...	21 0	24 0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ribbed Merino, specially manufactured for India	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers ...	2 0	2 2

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
West End...	6 0	7 0
Shakspeare ...	6 0	7 0
Dux ...	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall ...	6 0	7 0
With Tie attached West End ...	6 8	7 8
With Tie attached Dux ...	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

N. KHYRAZ AND Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments :—

	Rs.
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season ...	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits...	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers ...	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair ...	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets ...	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit ...	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing ...	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats ...	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat ...	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits ...	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches ...	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair ...	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair ...	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits ...	12
Indian Sleeping Suits ...	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts ...	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts...	18 ,,
Flannel Shirts ...	6 each.
Indian Shirts ...	6 ,,
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts ...	8 ,,
Linen Collars 3 fold, any shape ...	6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets ...	15 each.

Helmets and Hats, in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.

Note the Address,

N. KHYRAZ AND COMPANY,
No. 13, MEDOW STREET.

BYCULLA STUDIO.— The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY and POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.
See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET (Furnished), for six months or longer, "BELLE-VUE," Chinchpoogly, the residence of J. Campbell, Esq, commanding one of the finest views in Bombay. The Bungalow is in thoroughly good repair, commodious, and well furnished. Rent Rs. 200 a month. Apply at the BUNGALOW, or J. GRIFFITHS, Esq., School of Art, Esplanade.

NOTICES.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
(WATSON'S BUILDING,)
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.
BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8.
TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.— Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.— Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL,
FORBES STREET, FORT,
Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calladevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete ...	Rs. 40
Pull-up / Self-acting Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover ...	25
Sieves for ditto ...	3

Sole Agents,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, that they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE
MARMALADE, IN TINS,
PREPARED BY
JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN.

J. M. & S. direct attention to the superior quality of this article as prepared by them, and invite a comparison with that of other makers. Marmalade Season, 1871. May now be had from all those Provisioners who supply J. M. & Son's numerous preparations.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.